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THE BRITISH ARMY

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COLOUR-SERGEANT, THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

THE

BRITISH ARMY

AND

AUXILIARY FORCES

BY

Colonel C. COOPER-KING R.M.A.

Late Professor of Tactics Royal Military College

WITH 132 ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS

VOLUME II

CASSELL AND COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON PARIS & MELBOURNE

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S. BELLE SAUVAGE

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ADJUTANT AND CORPORAL-MAJORS, 2ND LIFE GUARDS. "H" TROOP, 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

The Fusilier Regiments.

AS with the Scotch regiments, because of a certain similarity of costume and locality it has been judged better to collect them in one group; so with the Fusilier regiments it seems advisable to brigade them, so to speak, because of their characteristic head-dress.

"Fusiliers" were originally ordinary foot soldiers, armed with light firelocks or "fusils," which could be carried slung. The chevrons, too, were different; and, wearing a head-dress somewhat like the Grenadiers, but shorter, and made of racoon skin or sealskin, they usually march past to the "Grenadiers' March."

A hundred years ago there were but three regiments in the service—the Royal regiments of English, Scotch, and Welsh Fusiliers (or "Fuziliers"). Now there are nine—the Northumberland (formerly 5th Foot), the Royal (the 7th), the Lancashire (the 20th), the Royal Scots (the 21st, already dealt with under the Scotch regiments), the Royal Welsh (the 23rd), the Inniskilling (the 27th and 108th), the Royal Irish (the 87th and 89th), the Royal Munster (the 101st and 104th), and the Royal Dublin (the 102nd and 103rd).

The distinctive head-dress or "cap," as it was formerly called, is nine inches high, with a gilt grenade in front, bearing a badge. In all other respects the uniform is the same, generally, as that of the Line.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

In the reign of James II. the Dutch Government, in accordance with the terms of a treaty concluded by Sir William Temple, formed a division of British troops in Holland. These first saw service at Grave in the same year; and after the capture of the place four regiments were formed, of which the "Irish" was the forerunner of the Northumberland Fusiliers. It saw much hard fighting with the brigade at Maestricht, Mont-Cassel, and St. Denis; and after a short visit to England to be in readiness to take part against the Duke of Monmouth, it returned to the Continent, to accompany, three years later, the army of the Prince of Orange to England, with which it landed on Brixham Quay. "It had the virtue to say—We will return to our native country, but it shall be to serve a better king than James." But it took no part in the Civil Wars until 1691, when it was present at the battle of the

Boyne, and at many of the skirmishes, such as Athlone, which occurred before the temporary pacification of Ireland at the end of 1691. After sharing in the descent on Martinique in 1693, it returned to England to embark for Flanders, and saw some service there, until the treaty of Ryswick terminated hostilities.

It is curious to compare the form of attack then, with that at present in force. In the storm of Maestricht the column of assault was composed of two sergeants and ten firelocks; one sergeant and twelve grenadiers; one officer, one sergeant, and twelve grenadiers; one lieutenant, two sergeants, and thirty firelocks; one sergeant and twelve men with half-pikes; one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, and fifty firelocks; one sergeant and twelve men with half-pikes; one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty-eight men with spades and shovels. The support was one captain, one sergeant, and fifty-eight men.

The regiment's next active service was in the Peninsula, where it remained from 1707 to 1728, during which time it took part in the actions of Caya and Xeres, and was present in the first defence of Gibraltar, which was besieged by the Count de la Torres without a declaration of war.

It took part in the expedition to St. Malo and Cherbourg, which was captured, and a number of its brass guns and mortars transferred to England, and in other desultory affairs on the French coast; but it embarked for the more severe work of the campaign of 1760-62, and saw much hard fighting at Corbach, Warburg (where many men fell exhausted from heat-apoplexy and over-exertion), Zierenberg, Campen, Kirch-Denkern (where it helped to capture the guns and colours of the "Rouge" regiment), Capelnhagen, Eimbeck, Foorwohll, and Groebenstein, where it held the wood of Wilhelmsthal, and took a French standard and above twice its own number prisoners. In its ranks, too, fought a woman on this occasion—one Phœbe Hassell—who lies in Hove Churchyard.

Wilhelmstahl is the first name entered on the regiment's battle-roll. In memory of this battle, too, for many years after, the 5th was distinguished by wearing grenadier caps instead of three-cornered hats, and by carrying, among the band, a third colour—a small green silk banner, bearing the badge of the regiment; but when this, with the old colours, was destroyed in a fire at Gibraltar, and new colours were presented in 1835, they were reduced to the customary two. As a mark of distinction, however, the king commanded that the name should be borne on the colour, in memory of the field on which it originally took its Grenadier cap from the enemy, that the regiment should wear grenadier caps with the badge of St. George and the Dragon on the back, and the king's cypher, "W.R. IV.," in front; but it was not designated a Fusilier regiment until 1836.

The uniform had followed more or less the dress of the army. In 1688 the head-dress was a hat with flowing white feather, the coat of red, with lining and cross-belt of buff. The standard was of green silk, with the Royal arms. In 1799 the head-dress was a cocked hat with red and white plume; the red coatee had breast-piece and cuffs of "gosling green;" the lace was white with two red stripes. In 1835 the usual swallow-tailed coatee with gold epaulets and scales was worn by the officers. The grenade with the figure "V." on it ornamented the coat-tails and the breast-plate, as well as the back of the head-dress. The facings were authorised to be a "handsome and lively green." The band at this time appear

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ROUGH RIDERS.

CORPORAL-MAJOR.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

to have worn white costumes throughout, on which the facings and worsted epaulets of the same colour were conspicuous.

The feather in the head-dress, which distinguished the 5th from other Fusilier regiments, had also undergone changes. It had been won from the enemy at St. Vigie, when a sufficient number of white plumes were captured from the French Grenadiers to decorate the men; but in 1829 the white feather was directed to be worn by all Line regiments except Rifles and Light Infantry, and, to continue the distinction, authority was granted later in the year for the Fifth to wear a feather of red and white.

An order of merit had also been introduced in the regiment in 1761, consisting of three medals of gilt metal with the number "V." on the face, for "merit;" of silver for fourteen years of "military merit," and of silver, with the recipient's name, after twenty-one years' "good and faithful service." They were attached to a green ribbon, and were presented annually.*

To return to the history of the regiment, it saw further fighting in 1762 at Lütterberg, Homburg, and Cassel, and came back to England the next year, embarking again for the American War of Independence in 1774. It was present at Lexington, when the first shots in the war were fired; at Bunker's Hill, where eight officers and 128 men were killed and wounded, and where, with three days' provisions, knapsack, and ammunition, each man was carrying about 125 lb. weight; at Long Island, White Plains, Forts Lee and Washington, Brandywine, Germanstown, etc.; and then it took part in the reduction of the island of St. Lucia, and other operations in the West Indies. At the former place it behaved with great gallantry, and its commanding officer, Sir William Meadows, though wounded, encouraged his men to make a stand on the heights of St. Vigie, standing in front of the colours, and saying, "Soldiers, as long as you have a bayonet to point against the breast of an enemy defend these colours."†

In 1799 a second battalion was raised, and both proceeded to Holland to take part in the actions at Walmenhuysen, Shoreldam, Egmont-op-Zee, and Winkel, soon after which the above 2nd battalion was disbanded, but re-formed two years later, and the 1st embarked for the attack on Buenos Ayres. In the Peninsula both battalions served, at first individually, and then collectively, and the regiment bears for its services the names of "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula" on its colours; but it was also represented at Talavera, Redinha, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Oñor, El Bodon, the Pyrenees, the Nive, and Gave d'Oleron. It was especially mentioned in despatches by Wellington after the brilliant affair of El Bodon, when he says, "The conduct of the 5th Regiment, commanded by Major Ridge, in particular affords a memorable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops and their confidence in their officers can effect in the most trying and difficult situations"; and it again behaved with desperate gallantry at the storm of Badajoz, where Colonel Ridge was slain. "No man died that night with more glory; yet many died, and there was much glory."‡

Its next active service was in India from 1857 to 1860. It was present at the first relief of Lucknow, and in its subsequent defence, at the Alumbagh, and in the

* Stocqueler. † "British Military Library." ‡ Napier.

Oude campaign. The right to bear "Lucknow" on its colours was the reward of its faithful service, and three Victoria Crosses were won—by Private McManus, Sergeant Robert Hale, and Private Patrick McHale. The latter showed distinguished gallantry, for "on every occasion of attack Private McHale had been the first to meet the foe, amongst whom he caused such consternation by the boldness of his rush as to leave little work for those who followed to support. By his habitual coolness and daring and sustained bravery in action his name has become a household word for gallantry among his comrades."

"Afghanistan, 1878–80" is the last name on the battle-roll, and this was earned by hard service with the Peshawur Field Force, with General Gib's column at Lundi Khotal, and on the line of communications through the Khyber Pass.

The present uniform is scarlet with white facings; on the colours are the badge of St. George and the Dragon, apparently adopted when it first came on the English establishment, the motto "Quo Fata vocant," and in three of the quarters the united red and white rose crowned.* It is probably due to the nature of the badges that roses are worn in the men's caps on St. George's Day. The "George" and motto are worn on the grenades which decorate the collar and the cap. It is the only regiment of Fusiliers that wears a feather.

The 3rd battalion is the Northumberland Militia, which formerly had the badge of "Libertas et navale solum," with a castle, which seems to have been worn since its first formation in 1759. It was embodied from 1778 to 1782, and took an active share in the suppression of the Gordon riots; was again embodied from 1784 to 1802, and from 1803 to 1814, and, finally, from 1855 to 1856, during the Crimean War.

The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Northumberland, with grey uniform and scarlet facings (Hexham); the 2nd Northumberland, scarlet and green (Walker Newcastle-on-Tyne); and 3rd Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteers, scarlet and white (Newcastle).

The oldest nickname is the "Shiners," from their smart appearance on parade; but they have also been known as "the Old Bold 5th," "the Fighting 5th," and "Lord Wellington's Body-guard." This latter title arose in 1811, when it was the only British corps in the village of Fuente Guinaldo, which was the general's head-quarters.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

In the British army in 1605 the ordinary regiments of the Line were composed of musketeers, who carried a heavy musket; pikemen, armed with 16 to 24 feet pikes and swords, and grenadiers, who carried hand-grenades as well. But there were also regiments of "Ordnance," trained "for the care and protection of cannon," and these carried, instead of the musket, a "snap-hance" or "fusil," with sword and bayonet. They did not carry colours, and, therefore, for the rank of ensign was substituted that of lieutenant in the subaltern grade. On the increase to the army consequent on Monmouth's rebellion, James II. ordered the formation of an "ordnance regiment," to be called the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. It was the first that had been definitely equipped as such.

* "Queen's Regulations."

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGEANT 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

TROOPER, 2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS).

Lord Dartmouth, its first colonel, raised ten companies of Fusiliers and one of Miners in and about London, and to these were added two other independent companies which had long existed in the Tower. The uniform was scarlet, with yellow "livery," caps similar to those worn by the Grenadiers, and grey breeches and stockings. The regiment joined the camp on Hounslow Heath, in charge of the train of artillery.

On the threatened invasion of the Prince of Orange some of the men served as marines on board the fleet, as they did later in 1703, and in 1756, under Byng, when they engaged the French fleet off Minorca. After 1688 it ceased to be an "ordnance regiment," but retained its armament as a Fusilier regiment without, as in the other "battaglia," having a proportion of pikemen. It embarked as an ordinary infantry regiment for the campaign in Flanders in 1689, and first saw fighting at Walcourt, shortly after which Marlborough became its colonel; and after a short period of service in Ireland at the sieges of Cork and Kinsale, it returned to Flanders to serve with King William at Steenkirk, Landen, and Namur.

It formed part of Ormond's expedition against Cadiz in 1702, when, though failing to take it, it captured the towns of Rota, Port St. Mary, and Fort St. Catherine, finishing by the destruction of the Spanish ships under French convoy in Vigo Bay. From that time until 1773, when it embarked for Canada, its history was comparatively uneventful; but there it formed part of the garrison of St. John's, Fort Chambly, and Quebec. The two former, after a short siege, surrendered to Colonel Montgomery, who commanded the American army; but the same force, in the effort to storm Quebec, was roughly repulsed, and its leader slain. Shortly after this defeat the garrison made a successful sortie, the chief result of which was to compel the Americans to abandon Canada.

Transferred to New York, it saw much arduous work and severe fighting in the South, being present at the actions at Staten Island, Forts Montgomery, Clinton, and Constitution; at Philadelphia, Newhaven, and Charleston; and, finally, at Cowpens, where it suffered heavy loss, and where, as Lord Cornwallis says in his despatch, "two three-pounders were taken, and I fear the colours of the 7th Regiment shared the same fate."*

Returning to England soon after, a second battalion was added. The first joined in the attack on Copenhagen in 1807, and two years later formed part of the expedition against Martinique. This is the first name the regiment is authorised to wear on its colours, and the honour was bestowed in consequence of its gallantry in the capture of that island, where it was brigaded with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Meanwhile the 2nd battalion took part in the expulsion of the French from Oporto, as well as the battle of Talavera, which is the second name on its colours; and in 1810 the 1st battalion was also transferred to the Peninsula. The regiment there took part in the following battles, which are not specifically claimed among the honours, namely, Busaco, Olivenza, Ciudad Rodrigo, Aldea de Pont, Montevite, Pampeluna, and Bidassoa; but it bears on the battle-roll the names of "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula."

* Official History

Gold medals were awarded to the colonels for many of these fights, and between 1809 and 1814, inclusive, nine non-commissioned officers are recorded as receiving commissions. During most of this time they had formed part of the Fusilier Brigade, consisting of the 2nd battalion of the 7th and the 1st battalion of the 23rd, and the bravery of their charge in line against the heavy column at Albuhera, where they lost two-thirds of their strength, is graphically told in Napier's history of the war.

"The Fusiliers," says Sir Henry Hardinge, "exceeded anything that the usual word 'gallantry' can convey. They recaptured, too, a gun, and a colour belonging to the Buffs, which had been lost during a convoy charge earlier in the day."

There is a curious difference between what was considered indiscipline among men, and not among officers apparently, at this time; for in April, 1809, the sergeants of the regiment presented their adjutant with an address (on promotion) "expressive of their regard and gratitude for the manner in which he had performed the duty of adjutant." This brought the men a serious reprimand in general orders as having, "however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination" in thus bestowing commendation on their superior officer. Later in the same year however, on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, the officers presented him with his portrait, and a sword valued at two hundred guineas, "as a mark of their sincere regard for him as an officer and a gentleman, of their admiration of his manly virtues and zeal for the service." It is difficult to see in what the distinction between the two cases lies, save the mere phraseology; but it is evident here that "what in the officer is but a choleric word, in the soldier is rank blasphemy."

In 1815 the regiment sailed for America, and was present at the abortive attempt on New Orleans; and on the conclusion of hostilities it formed part of the army of occupation of France after Waterloo. Soon after, the 2nd battalion was disbanded on the general reduction of the army.

The uniform had followed the usual alterations. The yellow-faced coat of 1685 had given place in 1751 to the tall grenadier cap, bearing the rose and garter crowned and the white horse with "Nec aspera terrent," a scarlet coat with royal blue facings, and extremely broad yellow belts, carrying French sword and bayonet. This in 1846 had been replaced by the scarlet coatee, with scales, the white cross-belt supporting the bayonet in a frog, and the fusilier "cap." So dressed, the "City of London Regiment" next saw service in the Crimea; and for its good work at the Alma, Inkerman, and notably in the repulse of the great sortie of the 26th of October, 1854, it added these battles and "Sevastopol" to its roll. Five Victoria Crosses were won in the campaign—by Privates Hughes and Norman, Lieutenant Hope, Captain Jones, and Assistant-Surgeon Hale.

Though in India during the Mutiny, its operations were confined to Scinde; but it took part in the frontier fighting of 1863, and later on a second battalion, raised in 1858, shared in the Afghan campaign, where it assisted in the defence of Kandahar, and the battle which raised the siege. For this the titles "Kandahar, 1880," and "Afghanistan, 1879-80" closes, at present, a record of gallant duty well done.

The present uniform is scarlet, with blue facings. The grenade, with the rose on the ball, is worn on the buttons and the collar, and on the caps is the same badge, with, in addition, the crowned garter and the White Horse.

From a Photograph by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGEANT-MAJOR, 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The Militia battalions are the (3rd) Royal Westminster, the (4th) Royal London, and the (5th) Royal South Middlesex. Of these the 3rd battalion bears on its colours "Mediterranean," because of its services during the Russian War.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion is the 16th Middlesex, the 2nd the 23rd Middlesex; the 3rd the 11th Middlesex. All are clothed in scarlet with blue facings. The Royal Fusiliers has borne the name of the "Hanoverian White Horse," from bearing this badge as a decoration; and at another period that of the "Elegant Extracts," from the officers having been selected from other regiments.

The regimental district has its headquarters at Hounslow.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

The East Devonshire, or 20th Regiment, as it was formerly called from 1782 until it was changed to the "Lancashire Fusiliers" in 1881, was raised by Sir Robert Peyton in 1688, and served in the Irish wars until 1691. It took part in the expeditions to Cadiz and Portugal in 1702 and 1707, but saw no further active service until 1743, when it was present at Dettingen and Fontenoy.

The Jacobite rising of 1745 recalled it to England to assist in the siege of Carlisle and the battle of Culloden; but after Dettingen the next important battle was that of Minden, where "Kingsley's Regiment" lost 17 officers and 310 men killed and wounded; but, though released from duty because of this, they requested to resume their "portion of duty in the line."* As one of the six "unsurpassable"† Minden regiments, therefore, the 20th wear the laurel-wreath on their colours. They returned, says Thackeray in "The Virginians," "as covered with laurels as a Jack-a-Green on May-day." The "Minden rose" on the colours was long believed to have been worked by Queen Anne; but the original colours were burnt at the surrender at Saratoga in 1771. Their charging cheer is known as the "Minden yell," their march as the old 20th was the "Minden March," though now, like other Fusilier regiments, they use the "British Grenadiers." On the 1st August, the anniversary of the great day, the toast after "The Queen" is that of "To those who fell at Minden," and is drunk in solemn silence. The rose on the colours, and on the mess-table on Minden day, are traditionally believed to be a remembrance of the roses the men plucked and wore as they crushed through the gardens to the great fight. At Warburg, Zierenberg, Wesel, Kirch-Denkern, Groebenstein, and Wilhelmsthal they displayed equal bravery, and after the conclusion of hostilities embarked for Canada to form part of Burgoyne's army, and to surrender at Saratoga.

"Egmont-op-Zee" is the next name on the colours, and the regiment also bears the Sphinx and "Egypt," for its good service at Alexandria in 1801. While on its way homeward it landed in Calabria, and helped materially to gain the victory of Maida by a brilliant flank attack when the issue was by no means certain. For many years afterwards the men wore myrtle in their caps on each 4th of July, in remembrance of the myrtle-clad slopes of Maida.‡ It served in the Peninsula in 1808, and was present at Vimiera and Corunna, sharing in the horrors of the retreat through snow and frost, when it was dreadful to see lying by the roadside the numbers of dead,

* Official History." † "Frederick the Great." Carlyle.
‡ "History of the 20th Regiment." Lieut. B Smyth.

consisting of men, and sometimes women and children; and in 1812–14 fighting at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

It relieved the 66th in guarding Napoleon at St. Helena, and twelve of its grenadiers carried the Emperor's body to its first resting-place at Longwood. Some relics of the Napoleonic wars are still retained in the regiment. These are a black silk rosette—one of those made by the ladies of Toulouse for each officer—a lock of the Emperor's hair, a feather from his hat, and three volumes of Marlborough's Campaigns given by Napoleon, and containing his name on the title-page, a name which Sir Hudson Lowe tried to insist on having erased!

A 2nd battalion had meanwhile been added. It was first raised in 1756, but after two years became the 67th Regiment of the Line. The next appeared in 1799, and was reduced in 1802; the third and last dates from 1842.

The regiment saw much service in the Crimea, embarking for that war in 1854, and fighting at the Alma and Inkerman, where they charged with the "Minden yell;" —in the siege of Sevastopol, notably at the assaults of the 10th June and 8th September, 1855; and at the capture of Kinburn. At Inkerman Assistant-Surgeon Wolseley was cut off by the advance of a Russian column, but, says the sergeant who describes the gallant story, "we charged into a body of Russians without any support, and it's the greatest miracle in the world how we ever came out again. The last words we heard from Sir George Cathcart were, 'Nobly done, 20th!'" It was reported to be the only regiment that marched into the captured town with bands playing and colours flying.

Its last active service was during the Mutiny, when it was engaged at Chauda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore, the operations in Oude and the Trans-Gogra district, and for its services bears "Lucknow" on its colours.

Among its most distinguished officers may be noted Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, who, entering the service in "Wolfe's Regiment of Marines," was later on transferred to the 20th, which he commanded in 1758.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are composed of the former 7th Royal Lancashire Militia. The Volunteer battalions are the 8th, 12th, and 17th Lancashire, with head-quarters at Bury, Rochdale, and Salford respectively.

The Lancashire Fusiliers wear scarlet uniforms with white facings. The Sphinx and laurel, crowned, are worn on the button; a grenade, added when it became a Fusilier regiment, on collar, cap, and waist-plate. Though no motto appears in the official Army List, it claims to have that of "Omnia audax." Its nickname of the "Two Tens" refers to the old number of the regiment; those of the "Minden Boys" and "Kingsley's Stand" relate to the great battle in which it distinguished itself; but in the Peninsula it seems to have been known as the "Young Fusiliers."

The regimental district is at Bury.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

Few regiments have a longer or more glorious history than the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, formed as it was in 1689, and sharing in most of our campaigns with such gallantry and distinction as to have the following battle-roll: "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Dettingen," "Minden," "Corunna,"

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGT-MAJOR, 7TH HUSSARS.

SERGT., DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

"Martinique," "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," and "Ashantee."

This was one of the twelve regiments raised for the campaign in Ireland against James II., and as "Herbert's Regiment" first got under fire at the Boyne and Aughrim, where its colonel was taken prisoner and foully murdered. It did not return to England until 1691, and three years later it sailed for Flanders, under the command of Colonel Ingoldsby. It saw hard fighting at Fort Knocque and Namur, where it lost heavily, and returned to Ireland in 1697, to return to the Netherlands in the army led by Marlborough four years later. It was present at Venloo, Liége, and Schellenberg, where 16 officers and 228 men were killed and wounded; at Blenheim, where it shared in the final attack on the village (when twenty-four battalions and twelve squadrons of the enemy surrendered), Helixem, Neer Hespen, Ramillies, Ostend, Aeth, and Oudenarde; at the siege of Lille, where the loss between the 14th of August and 22nd of October, 1708, amounted to 15 officers and 363 men killed and wounded; at Tournay, Malplaquet, and the sieges of Mons, Douay, and Bouchain, besides being present, more or less, as a covering force at numerous other affairs, returning to England after the Treaty of Utrecht, when it received the title of the "Prince of Wales' Own Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers."

The 23rd returned to England to put down both of the Jacobite risings in 1715 and 1745; in the former case arriving at Preston, where Derwentwater surrendered, and in the latter remaining on the South Coast till after the defeat of the Young Pretender at Culloden. Meanwhile, from 1742 to 1745, it had served in Flanders, sharing in the battle of Dettingen, where its then colonel was mortally wounded, and at Fontenoy, where the loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 22 officers and 300 men; while, after a short visit to England in 1745, it re-appeared at the seat of war in 1747, and was engaged at the battle of Val.

About this time the men were dressed like the rest of the army, with red coats and royal-blue facings, heavy buff cross-belts and white gaiters. One of the colours bore in the centre the Prince of Wales' plume, and the other the badge of the Black Prince (the rising sun), the red dragon, and the three feathers in the coronet. The grenadier caps also bore the plume, crowned with "Ich Dien," and below it the white horse of Hanover, with "Nec aspera terrent."

In 1756 the regiment assisted at the stubborn defence of Minorca, when Admiral Byng's effort to force the French fleet to raise the siege failed, and the garrison had to surrender; but the Duc de Richelieu, in consideration of the bravery shown, granted to the garrison "all the honours of war, to wit with firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, with colours flying, twenty cartridges for each man, also lighted matches." After some minor operations on the French coast in 1758 it shared in the victory of Minden, which was mainly due to the bravery of the foot regiments, and took part in the battles of Warburg, Campen, Kirch-Denkern, and Groebenstein.

The regiment witnessed the first outbreak of hostilities in America in 1775, at Concord, and in the retreat on Boston shared in the Battle of Bunker's or Breed's Hill, where the Fusiliers first experienced the deadliness of the fire of the colonial sharp-shooters, and after which they had scarcely enough men left to "saddle the

goat."* Since the war began the regiment had been weakened by more than half its strength, and the grenadier company, going into action with forty-nine strong, left forty-four on the field. The affairs of White Plains, Fort Washington, Ridgfield, Brandywine, Germanstown, and Monmouth Court House followed in succession; and during the hostilities the Royal Welsh did duty on board the fleet as marines, and were complimented by Admiral Lord Howe.

Finally, after sharing in all the minor operations, as well as at Charlestown, Canada, Cowpens, Guildford Court House (where, as in most of the actions in the war, the bayonet was found more efficacious than the bullet), the regiment surrendered at York Town with the garrison; but the colours were saved by Captain Peters and another officer, who wrapped them round their bodies.† Whether this was strictly right may be questioned.

In 1794 it assisted at the taking of Port au Prince, but suffered severely from the climate. In 1799 it was in Holland, at the battles of Zype Dyke and Egmont-op-Zee; in 1800 at Ferrol and Vigo, and the next year landed at Aboukir Bay to take part in the fight there, and at Alexandria. For this the Fusiliers earned the badge of "Egypt," with the Sphinx, and each officer received a gold medal from the Sultan.

Increased to two battalions in 1804, the 1st served at Copenhagen, and then went to Canada, to be employed at Martinique later on, after which the grenadier company, out of their prize-money, reared a monument at Halifax to their comrades who had fallen. The 2nd (which was disbanded in 1814) was at Corunna, where it was the last battalion to quit the shore; and in 1810 the 1st battalion went to the Peninsula, to gain honourable mention for continuous service until 1814, and adding Albuhera,‡ Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula to its already long list of honours.

It is impossible to do other than name the actions in which it gloriously shared. The 23rd was at Waterloo in reserve, and at Cambray; and in 1842 it was formed into two battalions, named the "1st" and "Reserve" respectively.§ It equally distinguished itself in the Crimea, at the Alma—where Anstruther planted the colours on the great redoubt, and died holding them¶—at Inkerman, and at Sevastopol. It shared in the hard fighting at Lucknow and Cawnpore, on the Goomtee, in Oude, and in the Trans-Gogra operations in 1857–59.

Lastly, the 2nd battalion formed part of the Ashantee expedition, taking part in the actions at Amoaful, Ordahsu, and Coomassie; and the 1st added the last title to the roll—"Burma, 1885–87"—for its share in that campaign.

One event in its history may be recorded here to emphasise the value attached to the colours of a regiment. When H.R.H. Prince Albert presented them in 1849, he said, "Receive these colours; *one* emphatically called the Queen's—let it be a pledge of your loyalty to your sovereign, and of obedience to the laws of your country. The *other*, more especially the *regimental* one, let that be a pledge of your determination to maintain the honour of your regiment. In looking at the one you will think of your sovereign; in looking at the other you will think of those who have fought, bled, and conquered before you."

* "Lionel Lincoln." Fenimore Cooper. † Captain Julian's "Journal." ‡ *See* Napier's vivid description of the fight.
§ "Official History." Cannon. ¶ Kinglake.

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand*

19TH HUSSARS.

The authorised regimental pet of the "Royal Welsh" is a goat. How it became at first a custom, and later "a privileged honour," for the regiment to march past with a goat "having gilded horns, and adorned with ringlets of flowers,"* is somewhat obscure, but it dates back to the early days of the regimental history. On St. David's Day, when the health of the Prince of Wales is first drunk after dinner, the goat is marched thrice round the mess-table with the drums, led by the drum-major, to the tune of "The Noble Race of Shenkin," while the national emblem, the leek, is being distributed. Usually the animal behaves with sufficient decorum; but on one occasion, in 1776, at Boston, he literally "bucked" his rider, a small drummer-boy, into the middle of the mess-table, and escaped to barracks. One account has it that the boy was killed, and that from that date the mounting the goat was abandoned.† The same goat accompanied the regiment into action at Bunker's Hill.

Until quite recently the goat has, since 1844, been presented by Her Majesty when a vacancy occurred, from a flock given her by the Shah of Persia. In these cases "Billy" wore a silver shield surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume and motto, on which is "The gift of H.M. Queen Victoria to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A.D. . . . DUW. A. CADWO. Y. FRENHINES." In the regiment's recent march through Wales only last year (1892) the tired goat was taken on a wagon, but unfortunately lost its balance, and was killed.

The only peculiarity in the uniform of the regiment is that of both officers and non-commissioned officers wearing the "flash," a bow of black silk ribbon, with long ends, fastened to the back of the collar of the tunic. It is a relic of the days of pigtails and powder, and in 1786 it is stated that "the officers of this regiment wear the hair turned up behind," when the locks were tied into a *queue* with ribbon, a form of dressing the hair which was supposed to be the "Grenadier fashion" of so arranging it.‡ It is also a regimental custom to wear the leek on St. David's Day. The Prince of Wales' plume, with the regimental title, is worn both on the button and waist-plate, the grenade on the tunic collar, fusilier cap, and forage-cap, the latter with a red dragon.

The Militia battalions are the Royal Denbigh and Merioneth, which wore a red dragon on the Glengarry; and the Royal Carnarvon, which had a bugle on the collar and Glengarry. The other badges are the "Rising Sun," the white horse with "Nec aspera terrent," and the Sphinx with "Egypt," and with the Prince of Wales' plume the motto "Ich Dien."

The Volunteer battalions are the late 1st Denbigh (Wrexham) and the 1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire (Rhyl); both wear the national scarlet with royal blue facings.

The nicknames are the "Nanny Goats" and the "Royal Goats," both referring to the regimental pet. The depôt is at Wrexham.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

The regiment is composed of two battalions with very different histories. The 1st, the old 27th Foot, dates from 1689; the 2nd, the late 108th, was the 3rd Madras Europeans before it was amalgamated with the home army, and was the third of

* Grose's "Military Antiquities." † "Military Collections." Donkin.
‡ "The British Army." Lawrence-Archer.

its name, two other "108ths" having existed between 1761 and 1763, and from 1797 to 1798.

The 27th Inniskillings was the result of the combination of three battalions of Foot raised for the defence of the town of Inniskilling in the Irish war, and took part also in the battles of Aughrim, the Boyne, and Limerick. It was transferred to Scotland in 1715 to meet the Jacobite rising, and embarked for the West Indies and Carthagena in 1741, when it lost 591 men out of 600. By this time its direct connection with Ireland had ceased. Its name had already, as far back as 1702, been the "27th Inniskillings," and in 1744 it was ordered to recruit from Yorkshire. A greater change can hardly be imagined.

From 1756 to 1767 it served in America and the West Indies, being present at the affair of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in Canada, in Nova Scotia, Martinique, Grenada, and Havannah; but after a short return home it took part in the greater War of Independence, and shared in the battles of Brooklyn, White Plains, and Germanstown. During the rest of its service in the West up to 1785 it was present at the capture of St. Lucia, the first name in the regimental battle-roll, at Granada, and St. Eustatia.

Under the Duke of York in 1792 it formed part of the Army of Flanders, saw service at Nieuwport, Nimeguen, and Guildermalsen, was transferred to the West Indies under Abercromby, and again distinguished itself at St. Lucia. In 1796, when the place fell, the victorious general, in appreciation of the valour of the Inniskillings, ordered that the French garrison "should lay down their arms to the 27th, and that their king's colour should fly from the flagstaff of Fort Morne Fortunee (the citadel of St. Lucia) for one hour before the Union Jack was hoisted in its place.

Returning home in 1787 it again came under the Duke of York's command in Holland, at Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, and Alkmaar; after which it served at Quiberon, Ferrol, and Cadiz. Later on it was at the siege of Alexandria (earning the badge of "Egypt," with the Sphinx, the second name on the colours), in Naples, Sicily, and Calabria (where it did good work at Maida, the third name on the colours), on the east coast of Spain in 1811, and at Bordeaux in 1814.

Transferred to Canada, it took part in the expedition to Plattsburgh, and then reinforced the army at New Orleans; returning to Europe in time to add "Waterloo" to the list of honours. For its services in the Kaffir War of 1835 (its gallant and arduous defence of its camp in Natal against the insurgent Boers) was also added "South Africa, 1835," and for the second Kaffir War "South Africa, 1841–47" to its battle-roll.

Lastly, for its work in India (during the Mutiny), on its way to which country it was wrecked in the *Charlotte* off Port Elizabeth, with the loss of ninety-eight souls—men, women, and children—it added the last of its titles, "Central India," to a most honourable record.

But the "Old Inniskillings" records the work of other battalions than the 1st, which the previous brief story marks. A 2nd battalion was formed in 1800, and served at Quiberon, Ferrol, and Cadiz, and also at Aboukir Bay and Alexandria; but it disappeared after the Peace of Amiens.

Another 2nd battalion was formed on the outbreak of hostilities, did duty in Naples and Calabria, and finally served in Spain. It was disbanded in 1816.

From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY—FIELD BATTERY.

A 3rd battalion was raised in 1805 in Ireland; but, curiously enough, was embodied in Scotland.* It embarked for the Peninsula in 1808, joined Wellington the next year, and distinguished itself at Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, the Bidassoa, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. It also shared in the campaign of Canada, and was disbanded in 1816.

The present 2nd battalion served under the East India Company as the "3rd Madras Europeans," which did good service in Central India during the Mutiny.

The regiment is the only one in the service that carries the "old Irish war-pipes." The badges are "Egypt" with the Sphinx, the Castle of Inniskilling with St. George's colour flying, and the word "Inniskilling," and the white horse of Hanover with "Nec aspera terrent."

The affiliated Militia battalions are the Fermanagh, which formerly had the motto "Ut prodie," and has head-quarters at Enniskillen; the Royal Tyrone, the oldest Fusilier Militia battalion, with head-quarters at Omagh; and the Donegal (Lifford). Being an Irish regiment, there are no Volunteer battalions attached to it.

The names of the "Old Munster" and the "Limps" seem to have been applied to the 2nd battalion rather than to the 1st, which apparently has had no special nicknames. The depôt is at Omagh.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

This regiment is built up, in the territorial system, of the late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment, both of which were raised in 1793. The 1st battalion served in Holland in 1794–95, and was made prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom; proceeding in 1796 with Sir Ralph Abercromby to the capture of Trinidad and the expedition to Porto Rico. It assisted at the capture of Mauritius in 1810, and in the Nepaul war of 1816, taking part also in the first Burmese war at Prome, Metloon, and Moulmein.

During the Mutiny its chief duty was keeping in check the possible mutineers about Peshawur, and in the disagreeable duty of the punishment of the captured prisoners by blowing them from the guns; but it saw no further service until the year 1882, when it joined Major-General Graham's brigade at Kassassin, and took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Its services have given the names of "Monte Video," "Egypt, 1882," and "Tel-el-Kebir" to the list of regimental honours.

To these a 2nd battalion of the 87th, raised in 1804, and abolished in 1817, added the Peninsula record, serving from 1809 to 1814 under Sir Arthur Wellesley. It behaved gallantly at Talavera and Barrosa; at Tarifa, where the pipes and drums played "St. Patrick's Day" and "Garryowen" during the fight; at Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, which names and "Peninsula" it added to the list on the colours; but it was also present at Aranjuez, Puerto Largo, Pampeluna, St. Jean de Luz, Vic Bigorre, and the last sortie from Bayonne. For all this the regiment was granted the badge of the imperial French eagle, with the laurel above the harp and crown, as well as the Prince's plume.

The name had been several times altered. Up to 1811 it was the 87th, or the "Prince of Wales' Irish Regiment;" the "Prince of Wales' Own Irish Regiment of

* Lawrence-Archer.

Fusiliers" in 1827; but in the same year it became the "87th, or Royal Irish Fusiliers," when the facings were made blue instead of green, until the present title was granted.

The present 2nd battalion (the old 89th) began with black facings, and had two predecessors—the "Gordon Highlanders" from 1751 to 1765, and another which existed from 1780 to 1783. It has added to the official battle-roll the name of "Egypt," with the Sphinx, 1802; Java in 1811, where half the battalion was clad in rifle-green; Niagara in 1813 (when a 2nd battalion, which lived from 1803 to 1816, fought at "Chrystler's Farm" as well); Ava, 1824; and the Crimea, for its service in 1854–55. But it had seen much and varied service in Holland, in 1794, at Boxtel, Tiet, and Schener; in Ireland in 1798, at Vinegar Hill; in Holland again in 1805; at Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810; in the Mahratta War of 1818, at Loghur, Issapoor, Tecconnah, and Toomgee; at Koaree, Ryghur, Indapore, and Raree; in Kaffraria in 1856; and in India in 1857, at Varaghur, Jhansi, etc., and with the Seronge Field Force.

The title "Princess Victoria's Regiment" was granted in 1866, in commemoration of the fact that Her Majesty had twice presented colours to the regiment; and this remained until the territorial system of 1881, when it was first named the "2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers" (Princess Victoria's); but a few months later it received its present name.

On its way back from India, after nearly fourteen years' absence from England, it was stopped at Aden to form part of Sir Gerald Graham's force in the Eastern Soudan. Brigaded under Sir Redvers Buller, it was engaged at El Teb, in the occupation of Tokar, and at Tamai. The old 89th, therefore, added the last name to the illustrious battle-roll—that of "Egypt"—in 1884.

The badges are the grenade bearing the laurelled eagle, with the figure "8" below, which is worn on the button and collar; but the second badge is the monogram of H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, passing through a coronet, and surmounted by the Sphinx over "Egypt." On the forage-cap appears in combination the Prince of Wales' plume and the harp crowned.

The territorial regiment is completed by the Armagh Militia (Armagh), the Cavan Militia (Cavan), and the Monaghan Militia (Monaghan), but there are no Volunteer battalions.

The 1st battalion had the nickname of the "Old Fogs," or the "Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys," from their war-cry, which translated means "Clear the way;" also the "Aiglers" or "Eagle-takers," from the eagle captured at Barrosa from the French. The 2nd battalion got the name of "Blayney's Bloodhounds," from the colonel who commanded them in 1798, and who was notorious for discovering the dispersed rebels. It also had the title of the "Rollickers." The depôt is at Armagh.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

The Royal Munster Fusiliers are composed of the late 101st (which had a predecessor from 1806 to 1817 in the "Duke of York's" Regiment) and the 104th Regiments, formerly the Royal Bengal Fusiliers and the Bengal Fusiliers. The reputations of both are mainly Indian therefore, their official record commencing with Plassey and terminating with Lucknow. The 1st battalion dates from 1756, when it

was formed by Clive, and named the "Bengal European Regiment," and it saw much hard fighting from 1756–59 (at Forts Baj Raj, William, and Hooghly, at Chelpore, Chandernagore, Kutwah, Plassey, Condore, Narsurpore, Masulipatam—one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of our Eastern campaigns—Pala, etc.); and from that year to 1838, when it was present in Afghanistan at Ghuznee, Pushoot, etc., it was engaged in forty-six battles and "affairs." It was also present at Ferozepore, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (where it lost twelve officers and 185 men), shared in the Burmese War of 1852–1853, and assisted in the fighting round Pegu.

It, like other regiments, has varied its name from time to time. In 1840 it was the 1st Bengal European Light Infantry, in 1846 it was the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. On the amalgamation of the Indian and home armies it was decided to retain the three oldest European regiments of the former Bengal Army, and the regiment became the 101st Regiment of Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), and in 1881 it was amalgamated with the 104th (Bengal) Fusiliers to take its present title.

During the Mutiny it saw much hard service in 1857–58 at Budlee-Ke-Serai, Delhi, Nuzzufghur, Narnoul, Gungeree, Putialee, Lucknow, and Oude, and again in 1862 at the Crag Piquet and the Conical Hill, and Umbeyleh.

It has, therefore, gained for the battle-roll the names of "Plassey," "Buxar," "Carnatic," "Sholinghur," "Guzerat," "Deig," "Bhurtpore," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," "Ferozeshuhur," "Sobraon," Punjaub," "Pegu," and "Lucknow."

Among the most distinguished of its officers may well be ranked Hodson, afterwards of "Hodson's Horse," whose readiness and courage, displayed on many occasions during the Mutiny, were nowhere better evidenced than when he executed righteous judgment on the sons of the King of Delhi.*

The 2nd battalion, originally the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, in 1861 became the 104th (Bengal) Fusiliers, and the 2nd battalion of the "Royal Munster Fusiliers" in 1881. It was raised in 1839, and first saw active service in 1843 against Begah Khan, and in 1848 formed part of the Army of the Punjaub, was in sight of Thackwell's battle of Sadoolapore, but could not effect the passage of the Chenab, but joined Sir Hugh Gough, and shared in the glory of Chillianwallah as well as that of Goojerat.

It took part in suppressing disturbances in Burmah in 1853, and saw some arduous work in the Mutiny at Delhi and elsewhere. When in General Shower's Brigade in 1857, it assisted at the capture of the rebel chiefs, the "Nawab of Jugge and the Rajah of Bullunghur." Present in Burmah during the operations from 1885 to 1887, it adds that name, as well as "Chillianwallah," "Goojerat," and "Delhi," to the colours.

The scarlet uniform with blue facings has a grenade bearing the Royal Tiger on the button and collar; the head-dress plate bears the same emblem, a laurel wreath entwined with the regimental victories and the arms of Munster (azure three crowns d'or). In 1867 the officers "were permitted to wear a scarlet band" round their caps. The shamrock is also an authorised badge of the regiment.

The South Cork (Kinsale), the Kerry (Tralee), and the Royal Limerick County Militias constitute the second line of the Royal Munsters. The 1st battalion (the 101st) had the name of "the Dirty Shirts," from having fought in their shirt-sleeves in the fighting round Delhi. The depôt is at Tralee.

* "Hist. Bengal European Regiment." Innes.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

This territorial regiment also is built up of two formerly East India Company's battalions—the Madras Fusiliers and Bombay Fusiliers, which in 1862 were amalgamated with the Imperial army as the 102nd and 103rd of the Line. Its military history is that of the upgrowth of our Indian Empire, and since it became territorialised it has not had the fortune to have been on active service; none the less, its past history is in every way brilliant, as its battle-roll evidences, for it contains the names of "Arcot," "Condore," "Wyndewash," "Sholinghur," "Nundy Droog," "Amboyna," "Ternate," "Banda," "Pondicherry," "Mahidpoor," "Guzerat," "Seringapatam," "Kirkee," "Beni-Boo-Ally," "Aden," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Ava," "Pegu," and "Lucknow."

The "Madras European Regiment" ranked second in the Eastern Army, and its formation as a regular battalion, under Stringer Lawrence, dates as far back as 1748, from which date to 1758 it took part in seventy-two battles against the enemy, both native and French. In 1760 it was increased to three battalions, organised as which it again took part in eighteen more battles, and the capture of ten forts; again increased by a fourth battalion in 1774, when it fought at Guzerat and seventeen other actions; and in 1791 it received the "Royal Tiger" as a badge. By 1841 its battle-roll had been increased by seventeen more engagements, and the motto of "Spectamur agendo" was granted the regiment for its arduous and continued service.

Its title changed in the course of years from the "Madras European Regiment" to the "1st Madras European Fusiliers," the "1st Madras Fusiliers," the "Royal Madras Fusiliers," and finally to that at present authorised. It saw active service in Burmah in 1852–55 (for which "Pegu" appears on the colours), and in the Mutiny, when it was present at Allahabad, Futehpore (where it was the only regiment armed with the Enfield rifle), Aoung, Pundo-Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, Basaarat Gunge, Alambagh, "Lucknow," and many other "affairs;" for which the last-mentioned name closes the present list of honours.

The 2nd battalion of the regiment was formed for the protection of Bombay, part of the dower of the queen of Charles II., at which time it wore scarlet with emerald-green facings.

Its earliest important service was in 1733, when it took part in some operations near Thull; but in 1757 it saw more serious work at Chandernagore, Plassey, Buxar, Medura, and Palamcottah, and saw further fighting in the Malwan expedition in 1765; in 1767 against the Chaub Arabs, in 1768 against Hyder Ali, in 1779 against the Nawab of Surat, and other expeditions from that date to 1848, when it was present at Gujerat, at the time when the Punjaub was added to our empire. The badge of the "Royal Tiger," already referred to, belongs to both regiments; but the 2nd battalion gave the superscription "Plassey," and "Buxar," while to the same regiment is due the elephant, superscribed* with "Carnatic" and "Mysore." It also bears the arms of the city of Dublin, by "permission of the Municipal Council."

The grenade, crowned, is worn on the button, and on the collar with the tiger and elephant; the grenade on the head-dress plate bears, in addition, the arms of

* Army List.

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS AND THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

SERGEANTS, THE BUFFS.

Dublin and the regimental motto, "Spectamur agendo." The shamrock appears surrounding the arms, and also with the harp, on the waist-belt.

The Militia battalions attached to this regiment are the Kildare, the Royal Dublin City, and the Dublin County, with head-quarters at Naas and Dublin.

The nickname of the 1st battalion is the "Lambs"; that of the 2nd the "Old Toughs," from their long and arduous service in India; but the "102nd" was known during the Mutiny as the "Blue Caps."

The regimental pet of the 1st battalion about the year 1870 was a tiger-cub named "Plassey," one of a pair captured by Captain Thackwell of the 5th Lancers, and presented by him to the "Madras Fusiliers." Though quite tame, and even on friendly terms with two other pets (an antelope and a dog), and making the voyage home in company also with two young leopards, the fact that he was living unchained in the garrison at Dover so alarmed some of the inhabitants that he was reluctantly sent to the Zoological Gardens, where he died, retaining his amiability and his fondness for the dog to the very last.

The Irish Regiments.

Besides the Irish Regiments dealt with in the groups of the Rifles and Fusiliers, there are three others with distinctive Irish titles in the Army. These are the Royal Irish (18th), the Connaught Rangers (88th and 94th), and the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), composed of the 100th and 109th Regiments of the Line. They are all clad in scarlet, but the first and last have blue facings, with the crowned harp and shamrock, and the plume and maple leaves, respectively as distinguishing marks; the "Rangers" green facings, with the harp and crown.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

The garrison of Ireland before the Commonwealth consisted of independent companies of foot and troops of horse, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II. they were formed into battalions; but of the infantry regiments so raised only the Royal Irish remains. Composed at first largely of Roman Catholics, these were discharged when William III. became King, and the reorganised regiment served in Ireland against James II., and shared in the siege of Carrickfergus, at the Boyne, Limerick, Ballymore, Athlone, and Aughrim; after which it returned to England, and embarked for Flanders, serving also as marines in the fleet. Returning to the Netherlands in 1694, it was present at the siege of Huy, and after much arduous service, behaved with the greatest gallantry at the siege of Namur. There, in the attempt to storm the breach, the 18th lost 26 officers and 271 men, killed and wounded, for which the King rewarded the regiment by granting as a badge to the colours the lion of Nassau, the harp in a blue field, crowned, and the motto "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium." From 1701 until 1714, with the exception of a short absence, the Royal Irish served on the Continent, and shared in almost all the principal combats. Beginning with the siege of Kaiserswerth, it was at Nimeguen, Venloo, Fort St. Michael, Ruremonde, Liège (where a quantity of dollars was looted), Huy, Lemberg, Schellenberg, Raiyn, Blenheim (where the loss was 12 officers and 143 men), and Malplaquet, when

the Royal Irish Regiment of England met and defeated the Royal Irish Regiment of France. It also served at Douay, Bouchain, etc.

After Fontenoy in 1745, the regiment again returned to Flanders, but was recalled because of the rebellion of 1745, and it saw no further service until 1775, when it fought at Lexington and Bunker's Hill. The year following it was removed to Nova Scotia.

In 1783 it was at Gibraltar, whence an expedition was successfully made against Toulon in 1793; and on the Mediterranean station it practically served until 1802, seeing service in Corsica at Calvi; in Italy at Campiglia, Castiglione and Piombino; at Minorca, and Genoa; and finally in Egypt at Aboukir, Alexandria, Fort St. Julian, El Aft, Rahmanie, and Cairo, for which the Royal Irish was authorised to bear on its colours the Sphinx and "Egypt."

After a short service in the West Indies, at St. Domingo, and Jamaica (where the loss from disease in twelve years was 50 officers and 3,000 men), it sailed in 1837 to Ceylon, and in 1840 formed part of the army in the first China War, being engaged at Chusan, Tinghae-hien, Canton, Amoy, Koolangso, Chinhae, Ningpo, Tseekee, Segaon, Chankee Pass, Chefoo, Woosung, Shanghai, Chin Kiang, and Nankin. For these services the Dragon and "China" are borne on the colours. It is related that at the attack on Amoy the Chinese were greatly annoyed at the great battery being stormed from a flank, instead of in front, as such a course "was not fair fighting"; and it was also said that the "Tiger-Braves," so called from their striped uniform, attempted by clattering their wicker shields and jumping in the air to frighten the "Fan Kwei" or "foreign devils," but that these latter responded by picking them off "on the wing." The regiment next took part in the Burma War of 1851–52, earning the badge "Pegu"; and, transferred to the Crimea in 1854, it did good work during the siege of Sevastopol, especially in the fighting at the Cemetery on the 18th of June, 1855.

The 2nd battalion was first formed in 1803, but this disappeared in 1814. The present 2nd battalion was formed in 1858, of volunteers from the Irish Militia. The original name of the regiment was the Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, but this was altered to its present title, the Royal Irish Regiment, as far back as 1695. Its seniority in number depended on the date when it was first placed on the English establishment; but its place, taking its total service into consideration, would be the 5th or 6th of the Line.

The 2nd battalion formed part of the force in New Zealand in the campaign of 1863-66; while the first battalion furnished a brilliant regimental record by adding "Afghanistan, 1879–80," to the list of honours (for service on the line of communications through the Khyber Pass), and "Egypt, 1882," "Tel-el-Kebir," and "Nile, 1884–5," for its prominent services in that campaign. At the first-mentioned battle the men went "straight at the works," and were specially mentioned in Lord Wolseley's despatch; and they were the first up the Nile in the campaign for the relief of Gordon, winning the prize of a silver boat, which the commander of the expedition had offered for friendly competition among the troops.

The button bears the harp within a circle, and the words "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium," with a shamrock wreath; the collar has the arms of Nassau and motto; the harp, crown, and shamrock also appear on the helmet-plate and

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

IN CAMP, THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

waist-plate. The gold lace, too, is of shamrock pattern. The Militia battalions are the Wexford, North Tipperary, and Kilkenny regiments. The regiment's only name is the Royal Irish, though it has, when in Ireland, been also named the 18th Native Infantry. The depôt is at Clonmel.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

This regiment was raised in 1793, on the outbreak of hostilities with France; but a 2nd battalion was added in 1804, and formed at Dumfries in 1805. The latter saw some foreign though but little active service, and disappeared in 1816. The regiment early assumed its present name, and had originally yellow facings, with the harp and crown, and its motto "Quis separabit," on its colours.

The old 88th embarked for the Netherlands in 1794, sharing in the battle at Alost, and in the retreat by way of Bergen-op-Zoom to the sea, and was then transferred to Nimeguen, returning home in 1795; but in the autumn of the same year it sailed for the West Indies under Abercrombie. The disastrous voyage is part of our national history. The fleet was practically destroyed; some ships foundered, some were captured, and the regiment was dispersed with it. One detachment was blown back into the Mediterranean as far as Carthagena, and so injured was the transport that when it reached Gibraltar, "on loosening the frapping, the transport fell to pieces."* Two companies reached their destination, and were engaged at St. Lucia and Grenada; but the regiment was not re-formed as such until the end of 1796. Under Sir David Baird it sailed for Egypt from Bombay, and, landing at Cosseir, made a fourteen days' march to Kennah, on the Nile, and reached Cairo by boats the day the place surrendered.

It took part in the Monte Video expedition of 1807, where an eight-pounder gun was captured, and marked by a soldier's bayonet as the prize of the 88th; but this was their only success. In the storming of the town the defence was so well organised that there was no choice in the end for the assailants but surrender. Some of the men had even no flints in their Brown Besses, and 20 officers and 220 men were killed or wounded.

In 1809 the regiment served under Beresford on the Upper Douro in the difficult country of the Tras os Montes, and took part in the battle of Talavera, losing 6 officers and 130 men killed and wounded. While with Crawford's brigade "a regimental mess was formed;" and that this incident is recorded shows the rarity of such an institution in those days. Later on, in Picton's "fighting division," it fought at Busaco, with bravery so marked that Wellington himself shook Colonel Wallace by the hand and said, "Wallace, I never saw a more gallant charge than that just now made by your regiment;" but the battle cost 9 officers and 124 men *hors de combat*. From Torres Vedras it moved in pursuit of Massena (when, to hide the fact of retreat, the French substituted dummy sentries for real ones), and saw continuous fighting throughout the campaign at Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo (where the "Rangers of Connaught" were told by Picton to "do this business with the cold iron"), Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

Sailing from France to Canada in 1814, one company did well at Savannah, and

* Official History.

returned to France to garrison Valenciennes; but though serving in different quarters of the world, it saw no further service until the Russian War, when it was present at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol.

The "Rangers" in 1818 instituted a regimental "Order of Merit," in three classes, to reward old soldiers who had been (1) in twelve general actions; (2) in six to twelve such battles; and (3) in less than six. So distinguished had been the active service of the regiment, that of these classes, 70, 145, and 217 were respectively issued.

The badge of the harp and crown, with the motto "Quis separabit," though time had sanctioned its use, was not fully confirmed until 1830, shortly after which "Pyrenees," which had been omitted from the official battle-roll, was also granted.

The last services of the 1st battalion of the present regiment were in India in 1858, at Bhoguepore, Lucknow, Calpee, Selimpore, Jamoo, and Birwah—for which "Central India" stands on their colours—and, finally, in South Africa from 1877 to 1880, during which time Major H. G. Moore gained the Cross for Valour for saving the life of Private Giese, being at the same time wounded in the arm by an assegai.

The 2nd battalion of the regiment was originally the 94th, of which number there had been three predecessors—the Royal Welsh Volunteers of 1760–63, the 94th of 1780–83, and the "Scottish Brigade" of 1794, which, at first four battalions strong, fought in India under Baird and Wellesley, and in the Peninsula from Torres Vedras to Toulouse. This latter force received the title of the "94th" in 1803, and was disbanded in 1818; but the regiment, with the same number, was restored in 1823, and the officers of the previous battalion were all appointed to the newly-raised battalion. After a long period of comparatively uneventful service in India it was transferred to the Cape in 1879. It was present or represented at Ulundi; in the attack on Sekukuni's kraal—where Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick won the Victoria Cross for saving the life of Lieutenant Dewar; at the disastrous affair of Bruncker's Spruit—the opening phase of the Boer War, when all the officers were hit, and shortly after which Captain Elliot was treacherously shot by the Boers when crossing a river; and at Majuba and Lydenberg, where Lieutenant Leng with seventy men held out against hundreds for twelve weeks.

The buttons of the scarlet, green-faced uniform bear within a shamrock-wreath the harp over the elephant; the elephant alone (a reminiscence of the services of the "Scottish Brigade" in India) on the collar; and the harp crowned, with the regimental motto, "Quis separabit," on the helmet-plate. Another regimental badge is the Sphinx and "Egypt."

The Militia battalions are the South and North Mayo (combined in one), the Galway, and the Roscommon.

The 88th gained the names of the "Rangers," and the "Devil's Own," either from their bravery in battle or their irregularity at other times; the 94th were called the "Garvies," from the spareness of their recruits.

The depôt is at Galway.

THE LEINSTER REGIMENT.

The regiment, though bearing an Irish title, had anything but an Irish origin. The 1st battalion was raised as the "100th of the Line, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians," though one of its predecessors had been the City of Dublin Regiment.

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGEANT, MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

COLOUR-SERGEANT, LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

The 2nd was the 109th, which had originated in the East India Company's army, and, raised in 1854, was first the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, then the 3rd Bombay Regiment, and then the 109th Bombay Infantry.

The first of the two was raised in Canada in 1858, and its badge of the Prince of Wales' plume and the maple-leaf dates from that time, while the name "Niagara" on the colours was gained by a former 100th, which fought at Fort Niagara in 1813. But there had been regiments of the same number in 1760–63, in 1780–85, in 1794 (which became the 92nd on reduction), in 1805–1818 (when it had become the Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment, the 99th), and in 1798–1818 (having begun as the New South Wales or 102nd Regiment).

The present 1st battalion has seen no war service since its formation; the second battalion served in Central India during the Mutiny, and was present at Rathghur, Baroda, Saugur, Garracota, the Pass of Muddenpur, Betwa, Jhansi, Loharee, Koonch (where the temperature varied from 115° to 130°), Muttra, Garowtee, Calpee, and Gwalior. In 1862 the regiment was reinforced by 500 men from the "Jäger" corps of the "British German Legion" of Crimean days. There had been two others of its number, which lived from 1761–63 and from 1794–95.

The scarlet uniform has blue facings, with the name and plume on the button, the plume, crowned, on the collar, and the plume over the maple-leaves on the helmet-plate.

The Militia battalions are the King's County, the Queen's County, and the Royal Meath, the last of which formerly wore the "Tara Brooch" on their Glengarries.

Its usual titles have been the "Royal Canadians," from the 100th; and the "German Legion," from the number of Germans that entered the ranks of the 109th in 1862.

The depôt is at Birr.

The Rifle Regiments.

Omitting the Scottish Rifles, which has tartan trews, etc., there are three other rifle regiments in the army, distinguished from each other by badges, facings, and head-dresses only, the uniforms throughout being rifle-green.

The regiments in question are the King's Royal Rifles (formerly the 60th), with red facings; the Royal Irish Rifles (83rd and 86th), with dark-green facings; and the Rifle Brigade, with black facings, which, though the last regiment in the "Army List," ranks next to the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (at one time the 91st and 93rd Foot).

In other cases in the "Army List" the affiliated Volunteer battalions appear as component parts as far as possible of the territorial regiments; but to the Rifles, not being territorialised, are added regiments of Volunteers which have no connection with their nominal representatives in the Line. Thus, while the Royal Irish Rifles, with a Belfast depôt, have no Volunteer battalions attached, it happens, curiously enough, that though the depôt of the first and last of the above regiments is at Winchester, most of the London battalions are affiliated to them, and are organised in four Volunteer brigades, under the command respectively of the commanding officers of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and a Volunteer

brigadier. Of these, to the North London Brigade belong (from the King's Royal Rifles) the 1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's), which have existed in one form or other since the close of the last century, and which was the first to raise Volunteer mounted infantry; the 21st Finsbury Rifle Volunteers, which had predecessors in the old volunteering days; the 22nd Central London Rangers, which also claim connection with the old Finsbury Volunteers; and (from the Rifle Brigade) the 16th London Irish Rifles, originally dressed in dark grey with green facings; and the 18th Middlesex and the 19th, or St. Giles's and St. George's.

To the South London Brigade belong (from the King's Royal Rifles) the 2nd South Middlesex, 4th West London, 5th West Middlesex, 9th Middlesex (Harrow), the 12th Civil Service, with the 25th (Bank of England) Middlesex attached; the 13th (Queen's Westminster), which dates from the volunteering of the French War time; and (from the Rifle Brigade) the 7th (London Scottish), dating from 1859, and formerly wearing a grey uniform with grey facings; the 14th (Inns of Court), which had a predecessor in a force formed in 1584 to resist a possible landing from the Spanish Armada, and which received its name of the "Devil's Own" from George III.; and the 20th Middlesex, or Artists, to which is attached, though not affiliated to the Rifle regiment, the 26th Middlesex Volunteers.

To the East London Brigade belong (from the King's Royal Rifles), the 1st 2nd, and 3rd London (City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade); and (from the Rifle Brigade) the 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks); the 24th (General Post Office); and the 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets, which date from 1860.

To the West London Brigade alone belong regiments not affiliated to the Rifle corps of the Line; these are the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Volunteer battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, the 3rd Middlesex, the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Middlesex Regiment, and the 17th Middlesex.

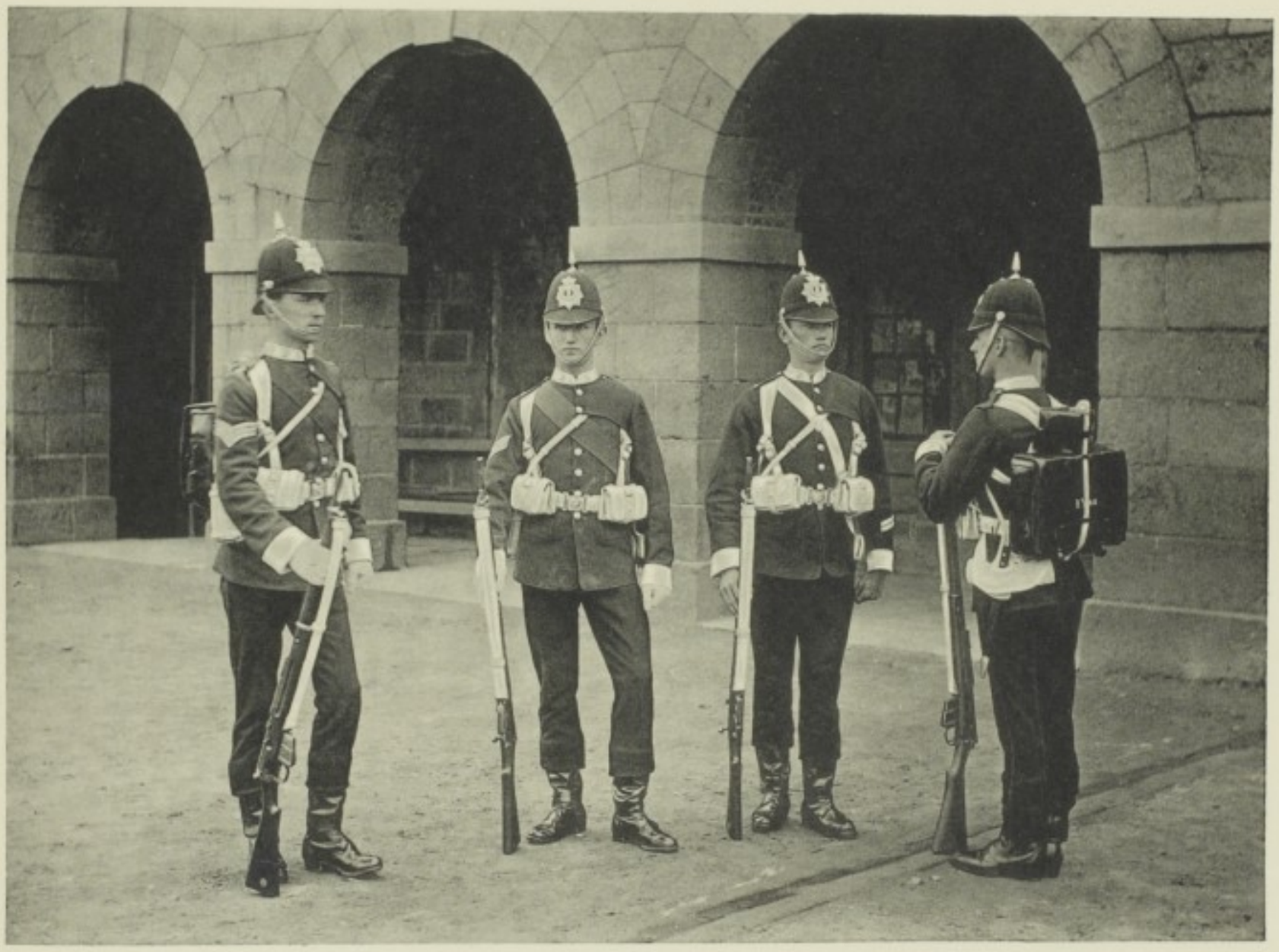
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

This, like the Rifle Brigade, is one of the exceptional regiments in the "Army List," in having more than two battalions. At present it possesses four, the first of which was raised about 1755 in America, and was composed of Swiss and German Protestants; but, later, it was increased to four, of which two were twice reduced and restored before 1788. A fifth battalion was added in 1797, created from Hompesch's Mounted Rifles and Loewenstein's Chasseurs.

By 1813 there were eight battalions, but after the war they were reduced to two—the Rifle and the Light Infantry battalions (originally the 2nd battalion of the force raised in 1795, and the 3rd of the increase in 1787), to which a third was added during the Crimean War, and a fourth after it. So mixed, however, were the recruits in 1824, that in that year it was decided to collect all British-born subjects into the 1st battalion, leaving the 2nd battalion to the aliens.

Its glorious battle-roll records its valuable services since its formation, and is a history too lengthy to be more than briefly summarised.* Its first important service was naturally in the American War of 1757–60, when it saw much continuous frontier fighting, besides being engaged at Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Quebec, Abraham Plains, defence of Quebec, and at Montreal; while, interspersed with active service at

* See Major N. W. Wallace's valuable work on the regiment.



From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. The Princess of Wales's Own, 19th (Yorkshire Regt.)

2. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Martinique and Havannah, at Jamaica and St. Vincent, it shared materially in the great War of American Independence, on Hobkirk Hill, Guildford, and York Town; after this other detachments of the regiment were still employed in the West Indies —at Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Trinidad, and Porto Rico.

Meanwhile the other battalions were earning honours at Surinam in 1804, at Bergen and in Denmark in 1799 and 1807; and especially in the Peninsula, where the "green jackets" were present at Obidos, Lorinda, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Douro, Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Oñor, Albuhera, Pombal, Casal Nova, Olivenza, Badajoz, El Bodon, Aldea de Ponte, Arroyo dos Molinos, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, escalade of Badajoz, Almarez, Fort St. Cayetano, Castragon, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, St. Jean de Luz, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Alba de Tormes, passage of Bidassoa and Adour, Fort St. Michael, Burgos, and Bayonne.

Again in the West Indies in 1809, the regiment appears at Los Saintes and Guadaloupe; in Portugal in 1826; and in India between 1846 and 1850, when it served at the siege of Mooltan, at Goojerat, in the Eusufzie expedition, and against the Afridis.

The then 2nd battalion served also in the Kaffir War of 1851–53.

The 1st and 2nd battalions took an active part in the Mutiny, from the outbreak at Meerut to Hindun and Delhi; with the Rohilcund and Oude expeditions; at Bareilly, and numerous other "affairs," and in the jungles of Jugdespur. Soon after this the 2nd battalion was sent to China, in 1860, and assisted in the capture of the Taku forts, the occupation of Pekin, and the other operations that led to peace.

So varied and extensive are the services of the regiment that it is, as we have said, only possible to enumerate the chief battles in which it has borne so distinguished a part. Up to 1854 there had been only two battalions, increased in 1855 to three, and to four in 1856. The 1st battalion took part in the arduous, though bloodless, Red River Expedition of 1870; the 2nd, in 1878, shared in the Afghan War at Ahmed Khel, Ghuzni, Arza, and the march to and battle at Kandahar; the 3rd, in South Africa, fought at Ginghlovo, the relief of Ekowe, and Ulundi; in the Transvaal at the disastrous skirmish of Ingogo (where Sergeant-Major Wilkins was specially mentioned for coolness by Sir George Colley); and in North Africa in the campaign of 1882, when it was under fire at Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, as well as being in second line at Tel-el-Kebir. The same battalion also took part in the operations round Suakim, at El-Teb and Tamai, and, finally, returning again to Egypt proper, shared in the labours of the Nile Column.

Victoria Crosses have been won in 1857–58 by Privates Bambrick, Divane, Turner, Thompson, Sergeants Waller and Garvin, Bugler Sutton, and Lieutenant Heathcote; in 1879 by Captain Redvers H. Buller at Inhlobane during the Zulu War; and in 1884 Lieutenant Scrope Marling won it at Tamai.

The uniform when General Wolfe, in 1759, gave the regiment its motto of "Celer et audax" was red with royal-blue facings, and so it remained until the present century, when one battalion at least had assumed the green jacket; and the whole regiment was clad by 1816 in "a green jacket with short skirts, lapels lined with red," etc. There has been a tradition that the present dark colour of the jacket was selected as best matching the tint of the foliage of the cork woods in Spain; but there is no authoritative foundation for the statement as far as can be gathered. In the

"forties" the pelisse seems to have been worn. The general character of the dress has necessarily followed that of the British army, colour of uniform excepted. The facings are red. The button bears the bugle crowned within a wreath. The Maltese Cross—a survival possibly of the time when the mounted riflemen of Hompesch, a relation of the last Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, joined the ranks—bears the regimental battle-roll, as rifle regiments have no colours; these having been abandoned in 1824, at which time they bore the royal cypher crowned. The head-dress is of sealskin or astracan, and has a red and black plume.

The Militia battalions are the Huntingdon, Royal 2nd Middlesex, the Carlow and North Cork battalions; a 6th battalion, mentioned in some books, does not appear in the present "Army List," and was disbanded in 1889.

The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Middlesex—Victoria and St. George's (green with scarlet facings), the 2nd South Middlesex (grey and scarlet), the 4th Middlesex—West London (ditto); the 5th West Middlesex and 9th Harrow (grey and scarlet, and green with green facings, respectively); the 12th, Civil Service, and 25th, Bank of England (clad in grey and blue and in rifle-green); the 13th, Queen's Westminster (grey and scarlet); the 21st Finsbury Rifles (green and scarlet); the 22nd, Central London Rangers (ditto); and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade (green with green facings, green with scarlet, and scarlet with buff facings, respectively).

Their usual name is the "Royal Rifles," or the "Green Jackets"; but the regiment was once known as the "Royal Americans," and to distinguish their dark dress, with red facings, from the Rifle Brigade, have been called the "Sanguinary (or B——y) Sweeps."

The depôt is at Winchester.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

The Royal Irish Rifles is built up of the old 83rd, or "County of Dublin Regiment," and of the 86th, or "Royal County Down Regiment."

The first of these was embodied in 1793, increased to two battalions in 1794, first saw active service in the Maroon War in 1795, and remained in the West Indies eight years, during which time it lost 26 officers and 870 men.* It is to the 2nd battalion of the 83rd, which disappeared in 1817, that the Peninsular list of honours is due. Embarking in 1809, it fought at Oporto, Talavera, and Busaco; in the retreat to Torres Vedras, etc., at Lleyria, Pombal, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal; at Fuentes d'Oñor; at Badajoz (twice, suffering severely in the second assault) and El Bodon; at Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Retiro, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Viginagori, and Toulouse, adding eleven of these names to the battle-roll.

The 1st battalion saw desultory service in Ceylon in 1817, and in Lower Canada in 1837; but it shared in the operations during the Mutiny, with the Rajpootana Field Force, at Agmere, Neemuch, and Kotah; and, later on, at Chumbal and Khosana, where it made a forced march of forty-four miles in twenty-four hours to surprise a party of the rebels. For these valuable services "Central India" closes at present the battle-roll.

The present 2nd battalion was also formed in 1793, under the name of "General

* "The British Army." Lawrence-Archer.

Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers," altered soon to that of the "86th, or Shropshire Volunteers," and had two predecessors in the name, one of which lived from 1754 to 1763, and the other from 1780 to 1783. It was given the name of the "86th, or Leinster Regiment," instead of Foot, in 1806, which was changed to the "Royal County Down Regiment" in 1812 (after the capture of Bourbon); the present title was assumed in 1881.

Serving as marines in 1795, and in the East Indies in 1799, it was transferred to Egypt in 1801, under Sir David Baird, and, disembarking at Suez, some companies had a terrible march of seventy miles across the desert to join with the allied Anglo-Turkish army on the Nile, and to share in the siege of Alexandria. The Sultan presented gold medals to the officers, in appreciation of their services in ridding Egypt of the French.

Meanwhile the companies left in India had engaged in hostilities in Cambay, and had captured Karcali and Tarapore, and shortly afterwards the detachment sent to Egypt having returned to India, the regiment formed part of the force sent to the assistance of the Peishwah, and in the attack on Baroda the forlorn hope was furnished by the 86th. Further fighting occurred at Kirrella, Copperbund, Keira, Fort Baroach (where they were specially commended by the Governor-General), Powanghur, Lunawarrah, and Dhowd; and, after a rather disastrous retreat on Oojein, the small fort of "Inglehur"* was taken; and, in 1805, the strong fortress of Bhurtpore was attacked, but, notwithstanding the desperate gallantry of the 86th, which had lost twenty-five men killed and eighty officers and men wounded, and the assaulting column of which had striven to climb the walls by the shot-holes made by the British guns, or on their bayonets driven into the mud walls, the attempt had to be abandoned. During these operations the regiment lost ten officers and more than a thousand men.

In 1806 a small detachment of three officers and thirty men joined Sir David Baird's command for the successful attack on the Cape of Good Hope, but returned to India the same year. In 1810 the regiment embarked for the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, which was effected with the loss to the 86th in killed and wounded of nine officers and eighty men, but was marked by the distinguished gallantry of Corporal William Hall, who, when the haulyards of a flagstaff in the captured redoubt were shot away, "climbed the staff under an incessant fire of round-shot and musketry, and fixed the king's colour of the regiment to it." One of the officers wounded was Captain Lauphier; and it is interesting to note that when, thirteen years later, the regiment whilst on the march had halted at Middleton, in Tipperary, some of the men, standing by that officer's grave, said to their colonel, "Please, your honour, the boys of the company would like to fire three rounds over the grave, and would be glad to pay for the powder if your honour will let them fire." Needless to say their request was granted.

For their services up to this time "India" and "Egypt," with the Sphinx, "Cape of Good Hope, 1806," and "Bourbon" were added to the colours. A detachment after the capture of Bourbon served as marines on board the *Africaine*, and suffered severely in a fight with a French squadron, losing twenty-four men killed and wounded out of twenty-seven.

Its next active service was against the marauding Pindarees in 1816, and then

* Official History.

against the insurgent Ceylonese in 1818, coming home the next year, after twenty-three years' continuous foreign service; of all those who originally embarked under its colours only two returned.

Returning to India in 1842, and forming part of the Army of the Lower Sutlej in 1845, it at length saw active service again with the Nerbudda Field Force in 1857, and later with the "Central Indian Field Force," marching (somewhat like its other battalion at Koshana) forty-seven miles in twenty-four hours, to Chandari, and seeing further fighting at Betwa, Jhansi, Koonch, Gowlowlee, Calpee, and Gwalior. This campaign gained four Victoria Crosses for the 86th, and all were won at and about Jhansi: by Lieutenant H. S. Cochrane, for capture of a gun, etc., when he had three horses shot under him; Captain H. E. Jerome, with Private T. Byrne, for helping the wounded, and for general gallantry; and Private James Pearson, for bravery both at Jhansi and Calpee.

A 2nd battalion of the 86th had been raised and disbanded in 1814.

The old scarlet uniform, with yellow and blue facings, for 1st and 2nd battalions, was altered to rifle-green in 1881. The head-dress has been changed lately from the helmet, with ornaments of dark metal, to the busby of the other rifle regiments. The harp and crown (granted in 1812) appears with shamrock-leaves on button and head-dress plate, where also is the motto "Quis separabit," granted in 1832, and the Sphinx, with "Egypt," gained by the 86th in 1802. The bugle was granted to all Rifle Regiments as well as Light Infantry in 1814.

The Militia battalions are the Royal North Down (Newtownards), Royal Antrim (Belfast), the Royal South Down (Downpatrick), and the Louth (Dundalk). There are no Volunteer battalions.

The nicknames are, for the 1st battalion, "Fitch's Grenadiers," from the time when the men were singularly small; for the 2nd battalion, "the County Downs."

The depôt is at Belfast.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

This regiment of four battalions seems to have been the first corps organised as riflemen, though it was not the first body armed with the new weapon. Its experimental stage began in 1800, when detachments of the Royals, the 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 49th, 56th, 69th, and 71st Regiments were formed into a species of Provisional Battalion, which saw service at Ferrol. Though it was dispersed after this affair, another was formed of detachments from "fencible" or Light Infantry regiments, and this, in its turn, did duty in the Copenhagen expedition in 1801, first coming under fire on shipboard, when the adjutant was slain. The next year it was numbered the 95th of the Line, and soon after a second battalion was raised, which served under Auchmuty at Monte Video. The regiment furnished a force for the second time in Denmark, for it was represented at the battle of Kioge in 1807, and then the two battalions were transferred to the Peninsula, where they added to the battle-roll, already heavy, besides the names of Copenhagen and Monte Video, the titles Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula. Thus it was present throughout the whole of that great war, and, as the above list shows, took part in nearly all the

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.
2. THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

principal operations of the campaign. But it saw much hard work besides the battles already enumerated, and gained laurels, too, at Obeidos, Casabelo, Barba del Puerco, Torres Vedras, Sobral, Valle, defence of Tarifa, and Cadiz, Paialvo, Pombal, Redinha, Casa Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Ponte de Murcella, Freizadas, Sabugal, Marialva, San Francisco, Puente Larga, Hormuzas, San Millan, Santa Barbara, Bridge of Yanci, Echalar, Bridge of Vera, Arrhunes, Arcagnes, Tarbes, and Tourne Feuille.

Meanwhile the 2nd battalion had hard fighting at New Orleans and Fort Boyer in 1817, and the three then existing battalions joined in the great battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, adding the name of the latter to the regimental honours.

On the 16th February, 1816, the regiment was named "The Rifle Brigade," but it saw no further service until that in Kaffirland in 1846–53, by which time a reserve battalion had been formed; and during the Russian War its brilliant gallantry gained it the honour of adding "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol" to its battle-roll. The peace was followed by an addition of one battalion to the "Rifles." The 2nd and 3rd battalions embarked for India, and did good work during the Mutiny at Lucknow and elsewhere.

In 1862 the Brigade received its present title of "The Prince Consort's Own."

In 1874–75 the 2nd took part in the Ashantee War; and, between 1873 and 1879, the 4th battalion took part in the expedition against the Jowaki and Hazari tribes, and in the Afghan campaign, for which it added "Ali Masjid" and "Afghanistan, 1878–79," to the list of honours; in 1886–87 the 1st battalion served in the Burmese campaign.

Both the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifles have the peculiarity that their supreme commanding officers are entitled "Colonel-in-Chief" and "Colonel-Commandant," other Foot regiments having only a "Colonel."

There have been many recipients of the Cross for Valour. The Crimean campaign won it for Major Clifford, Captains Cuninghame and Bourchier, Lieutenant Knox, and Privates Wheatley, M'Gregor, Humpston, and Bradshaw; the Mutiny gave it to Privates Shaw and Haukes, Corporal Nash, and Captain Wilmot; in 1866 it was bestowed on Private O'Hea for his gallantry in extinguishing a fire in a railway truck containing ammunition.

The uniform has had many changes. Up to 1816 it had borne a Line number—the 95th; but in that year it was entitled the "Rifle Brigade." Probably, therefore, its uniform was much that of the Line at that period; but, as with the 60th, there has been a tradition that the rifle-green was originally adopted in Spain to match the colour of the foliage of the cork woods. Up to 1855 the jacket and pelisse had been worn by officers, but in this year the tunic was substituted. The present green uniform has black facings. In 1871 the shako worn until then was replaced by a fur (racoon-skin) busby with a bag and a plume in front;* but this was replaced by a helmet later on, which, in its turn, gave place to a busby of Astracan for officers, and sealskin for the men, with a black plume. The button carries a stringed bugle, crowned, within a laurel-wreath, and the words "Rifle Brigade." The Maltese Cross has a lion between each pair of rays, and bears the battles of the regiment; outside it is a wreath, also bearing battles, and crowned. The words "Waterloo," "Peninsula," and "Prince Consort's Own" appear also on this badge.

* "History of the Rifle Brigade." Sir W. Cope.

The affiliated Militia battalions are the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets, the Royal Longford, the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets, and the Westmeath battalions.

The Volunteer battalions are the 7th Middlesex, London Scottish (grey, and blue facings); 14th, Inns of Court (grey and scarlet); 15th, Customs and Docks (green and scarlet); the 16th, London Irish (green and light green); the 18th, Paddington (green and black); the 19th, St. Giles and St. George's (green and green); the 20th, Artists (grey and grey); the 24th, General Post Office (green and blue); the 26th, Cyclists; and the 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets (scarlet and blue, and grey and scarlet).

The regiment's usual nickname is either the "Green Jackets" or the "Sweeps," from its sombre uniform and facings.

The depôt is at Winchester.

The Welsh Regiments.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers has been already described; and the only other two regiments that are nationalised by title are the "South Wales Borderers," which was once numbered the 24th Regiment of the Line, and the "Welsh Regiment," built up from the old 41st and 69th Foot. The Welsh dragon is the special distinction of these regiments, the uniform being, like that of the English corps, red with white facings.

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

This, after the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is the first in seniority of the Welsh regiments, and was raised in Ireland as far back as 1689, and is reported to have seen some service in the Irish campaigns of 1690–91, and in the Netherlands about 1695–97.

Marlborough was at one time its colonel, and it served in his campaign from 1701 until about 1709–10, sharing in the glories of Schellenberg, Blenheim, Neer Hespen, Malplaquet, Menin, Lille, Douay, etc. Between 1719 and 1756 it saw service at Vigo and Carthagena, at Cuba (when it had been reduced from 1,000 to but 219 strong), and Jamaica; and finally shared in the glorious defence of Minorca in 1756, when "four regiments and one company of artillery maintained the fort against such numbers of the enemy by sea and land for such a length of time as can perhaps be scarcely paralleled in history." *

After this it returned home, but two years later was doing duty at St. Malo; and then formed part of the army of the Marquis of Granby, and was present at Corbach, Warburg, Kirch-Denkern, and Wilhelmsthal. In 1776 it was despatched to the reinforcement of Burgoyne in Canada, and served through that disastrous campaign until Saratoga, after which it surrendered, and remained prisoner of war until 1784. It is somewhat singular that so little mention is made of these continued and important services, ranging as they do over more than one hundred years. The only names on its colours before that of "Egypt" with the Sphinx, for the share it took in the siege of Alexandria in 1801, are those of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet.

Following the history of the 1st battalion, we find it taking part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; joining in a fierce sea-fight with a French squadron in the Mozambique Channel when on its way to India in 1810, and when,

* "Naval and Military Memoirs." Beatson.

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

COLOUR-SERGEANT, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

SERGEANT, WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

notwithstanding the bravery of the defence, two of the ships were captured, and the officers and men were taken prisoners to Mauritius; in Nepaul, in 1814, when the prisoners had been released and the regiment re-formed in Bengal; and then in Canada in 1837–38.

But perhaps the most serious period in its existence was that passed in the second Sikh War in 1848–49, under Lord Gough. It was in the actions of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, Ramnuggur, and the Passage of the Chenab. At Chillianwallah it lost 23 officers and 527 men killed and wounded, together with the colours, though one was afterwards found wrapped round the body of the ensign, who carried it till he fell. The 13th of January is an unhappy date in the regimental history, since exactly thirty years later the old 24th again suffered a loss in men and colours, even more severe than in 1849; for at Isandhlwana five complete companies of the 1st battalion, and about one of the 2nd, were slain, and the colours carried from the field by Melville and Coghill, at the colonel's calm and cool direction, to be found in the river close to which their gallant defenders died to save them. The bravery of Colonel Pennycuick and his son at Chillianwallah found a noble parallel both in this battle, where Colonel Pulleine died, and in the brilliant defence of Rorke's Drift by Chard, of the Engineers, and Bromhead's detachment of the 24th.

During the Mutiny the battalion did good service in the Punjab; and in 1877–8 took part in the Galeka War; after which it fought, as already described, in the first stages of the Zulu War of 1879.

The 2nd battalion has had several existences, so to speak. The first one was raised in Derby, Nottingham, and Manchester in 1756; but the very same year it was made independent as the 69th Foot. The next lived from 1803 to 1805, and earned for the regiment the distinguished battle-roll of the "Peninsula," where it fought at Talavera, Fuentes d'Oñor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Burgos, St. Sebastian, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. The third and last was added in 1858 at Dover, and its first active service of importance was the campaign in Zululand. To both battalions belongs the honour, therefore, of having added to the battle-roll "South Africa, 1877–9." The last name there is "Burma, 1885–87."

The first in the list of Victoria Crosses won by officers of the 24th is singular, for the decoration was not granted for war services. Dr. C. M. Douglas and Privates Murphy, Cooper, Bell, and Griffiths were all decorated for "the very gallant and daring manner in which, on the 7th May, 1867, they risked their lives in manning a boat, and proceeded through a dangerous surf to the rescue of some of their comrades, who formed part of an expedition which had been sent to the Island of Little Andaman."*

The fight at Becquah, in Ashantee, gained the cross for E. F. Lord Giffard; the Zulu War one for Lieutenant G. Bromhead for bravery at Rorke's Drift, as also on the same occasion for Privates Williams, Hook, W. Jones, R. Jones, F. Hitch, and Corporal Allen; in the same campaign Lieutenant E. S. Browne received the reward for gallantry at the Inhlobane Hill; and Lieutenants Melville and Coghill would both have had it had they lived. In memory of these brave men and of Private Williams, a silver wreath, replacing that of immortelles given by Her Majesty, decorates the colours of the South Wales Borderers.

* "The Victoria Cross." R. W. O'Byrne.

The old regimental number of the regiment first appears in 1751; and this was altered to the "2nd Warwickshire" about 1782, its present territorial title being given in 1881.

The Militia battalions are the "Royal South Wales Borderers" and the "Royal Montgomery." The Volunteer battalions attached are the 1st Brecknock (scarlet with white facings), the 1st Monmouth (green with black), and the 2nd and 3rd Monmouth (also scarlet and white). The buttons, waist-plate, and helmet-plate bear the Welsh dragon and laurel-wreath; the collar has the Sphinx over "Egypt."

The former nickname was "Howard's Greens," after its colonel and its facings between 1717 and 1737.

The depôt is at Brecon.

THE WELSH REGIMENT.

Both battalions of this regiment were in one sense national before their union; the 1st battalion having been the 41st (the Welsh) Foot, the 2nd (the old 69th South Lincolnshire) having originated as a 2nd battalion of the South Wales Borderers.

The 1st battalion was raised in 1719 as a regiment of "Royal Invalids," and was recruited from old soldiers, receiving the title of the "41st Royal Invalids" in 1751, which was abbreviated to the "41st" in 1787, when the old officers retired, and the regiment was filled up with fresh drafts. The Hon. Arthur Wellesley did duty for a while with the grenadier company about this time, and the title of "The Welsh" was added to the number in 1831, and the present territorial designation in 1881.

It saw no service until the outbreak of the great war, and in 1794 had sailed for the West Indies, where it did duty at the taking of Port-au-Prince and the defence of Fort Bizotten. Its next campaign was that of Canada in 1812–14, when it was present at the battles of Detroit, Queenstown, Miami, and Niagara, losing many of its men as prisoners. In 1825 it took part in the first Burmese War, for which it was granted the distinction of bearing "Ava" on its colours, in addition to those mentioned above in the Canadian campaign. It did not take an active part in the first Afghan War, but formed part of General Nott's command at Kandahar in 1842, served with Pollock at "Cabool," and shared in the recapture of Ghuznee and the taking of Istaliff.

In the Crimean War it fought at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, bearing these names on the colours, and saw hard fighting at the Quarries and the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September, 1855. This campaign won the Victoria Cross for Major Hugh Rowlands and for Sergeant-Major Ambrose Madden for their gallant conduct at Inkerman. It had for a short time only a 2nd battalion.

The present 2nd battalion was raised as the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment, but had a separate existence after 1756. Between 1761 and 1804 it saw service at Belle Isle and St. Lucia. It sent detachments as marines under Hood and Rodney, sharing in the sea-fight against the Comte de Grasse, under Howe, in the victory of the 1st June; under Hotham in 1795; under Nelson at Cape St. Vincent in 1797, and numerous other naval actions. The rest of the battalion had meanwhile been serving in the West Indies, where, at San Domingo, it lost 800 men in two years from disease, and where it saw fighting at the occupation of Surinam and the capture of some of the West Indian islands. In 1805 it went to India, fought bravely in the

From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The Welsh Regt. and The Connaught Rangers.

defence of Velore, at the capture of Isle Rodriguez, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and in 1811 added "Java" to the battle-roll.

A 2nd battalion of the old 69th was at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1813–14, and in the campaign of 1815 at Ligny, where it suffered severely, and at Waterloo; after which it furnished the guard for the victorious general's head-quarters. It was disbanded at the peace.

The regimental badges are the rose and thistle, springing from a single stem within the garter, which bears the words "Honi soit qui mal y pense" and the Prince of Wales' plume. The motto is "Gwell augau neu Chywilydd," or "Death rather than dishonour."

The uniform is scarlet with white facings, though at first they were red in the case of the 1st battalion, and Lincoln green in the 2nd. The Welsh Dragon appears on the collar and waist-belt. The plume with a crowned laurel-wreath is on the buttons and the helmet-plate, with the motto, and also on the forage-cap; on the latter, too, is the motto, in gilt metal for the 1st, gold embroidery for the 2nd battalion.

There is only one battalion of Militia attached—the Royal Glamorgan. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Pembrokeshire and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Glamorgan corps.

Like the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the two battalions of the Welsh Regiment have had goats as pets. A recent friend of the 2nd battalion, named "Taffy," died at Cork.

The 1st battalion was originally known as the "41st Invalids," and, later on, as "Wardour's Regiment." The 2nd battalion was called the "Old Agamemnons" by Lord Nelson after the battle of Cape St. Vincent, when some of the men were serving as marines, and when a certain Private Matthew Stevens was the first man to board the Spanish man-of-war *San Nicolas*.

The depôt is at Cardiff.

The English Regiments.

The English regiments of the Line, other than the special groups of Fusiliers, Rifles, etc., are forty-two in number, beginning with the Queen's (or 2nd Foot) and terminating with the Durham Light Infantry (or the combined 68th and 106th battalions). Except the Royal regiments and the Buffs, all have scarlet uniforms and white facings. The lace is of the "rose pattern."

THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).

This regiment was raised by Lord Peterborough in 1661 as part of the garrison of Tangier when that fortress was a British possession, forming the dowry of Queen Catherine. It served there from 1662 to 1684, and throughout all that period saw much hard fighting, with little intermission, against the Moors under Gaylau, Sultan of Fez, and the Emperor of Morocco, during which time it "behaved to admiration," and educated in the art of war both Ensign Churchill of the Guards—afterwards the Duke of Marlborough—and Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. Owing to want of pecuniary support, the king ordered the fortifications to be abolished, and the place abandoned. Among its noteworthy commanding officers up to this time had been

Colonel Kirke,* "a loose and bold soldier of fortune," who in the Monmouth rebellion gained an unenviable notoriety.

After the death of Charles II. the Tangier Regiment became the "Queen Dowager's Regiment of Foot," and under its old colonel, Kirke, as brigadier, formed part of the forces sent to relieve Londonderry in 1689, and also fought at the Boyne, Limerick, Birr, Lanesborough, Athlone, Aughrim, etc.

During 1692–97 the Queen's served at intervals in Flanders, and saw active service at Landen and Namur; in 1702, with Ormonde's army of 14,000 men, it took part in the operations against Cadiz; and was at Vigo Bay, where the colonel of the regiment, Sir H. Bellasis, was dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial for "looting." Under Marlborough it served in 1700, and did such brilliant service in the defence of Tongres, where with another battalion it bravely defended the town against 40,000 French under Villeroy, that it hence received the title of "Royal," and the motto "Pristinæ virtutis memor."† But none the less it was compelled to surrender, and remained prisoner of war until after the capture of Huy.

In 1705 it served at the siege of Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; in 1706 at Alcantara, Convent of St. Francis, and Ciudad Rodrigo; in 1707 at Almanza, where it again capitulated after severe loss; in 1793 it served as marines under Howe, and was present on the "glorious 1st of June, 1794," at the Helder in 1799, and at Egmont-op-Zee; in Egypt, in 1801, at the landing at Aboukir and the siege of the fort at Alexandria, at Rosetta and Fort St. Julien, at Rahmanie, Cairo, and the siege of Alexandria, receiving medals from the "Grand Signior" for its services. It also received the badge of the Sphinx and "Egypt" from the king. Returning home, one of the transports, containing three companies, was captured by the French.

In the Peninsula it saw much service after 1808. It was at Roleia and Vimiera, under Wellesley; and at Corunna, where Private Evans, though shot through the heart, lingered for sixteen days.‡ A detachment was at Talavera—the regiment at Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, at the Nivelle, and at Toulouse, earning the distinction to bear "Peninsula" and seven battles on its colours for the campaign.

It was engaged in the first Afghan War at Cabool, Ghuznee, and Khelat; in the Kaffir War, 1851–53; in the China War of 1860, at the Taku Forts and Pekin.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1794, was incorporated with the 1st in 1797. This was re-formed in 1858, and added "Burma, 1885–87" to the colours for service in that country.

The scarlet uniform has blue facings; but at one time these were green. The "Paschal Lamb" is borne on the button (with the crown and "The Queen's" within a circle giving the territorial title), on the tunic collar, helmet-plate, forage-cap, and waist-plate (with the motto, "Pristinæ virtutis memor"). The "Lamb" badge is supposed by Mr. Cannon to have been given in memory of Catherine of Braganza, after whom the regiment was first named; but this is doubtful. The other badges are the royal cypher within the Garter (borne on the colours), and the Sphinx and "Egypt"; and the other motto, "Vel exuviæ triumphant."§

Like many of the old regiments, the Queen's had in 1685 "company colours,"

* Two of this name, father and son, successively commanded the regiment.
† Cannon. But this is considered doubtful by Major Lawrence-Archer.
‡ Cannon.
§ It is not clear when this was given.

reduced when bayonets were introduced to three, one for each division of the pikemen, and one for the musketeers. The Queen's retained the third colour until 1752, longer apparently than other regiments of the Line.

The Militia battalion is the 2nd Royal Surrey (1759), which formerly wore a star similar to that of the Coldstream Guards, and which was conferred for efficiency in 1803. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st (Croydon), 2nd (Reigate), and 4th (Kennington Park), in green and scarlet; the 3rd (Rotherhithe) wears scarlet with blue facings.

The old nickname was "Kirke's Lambs," either from the name of one of its colonels and the nature of its badge, or for the regiment's share in the severities after Sedgemoor. The "Sleepy Queen's" was also given, after the regiment allowed Brennier to escape at Almeida in 1811.

The depôt is at Guildford.

THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT).

The nucleus of the force that was placed on the English establishment of the army in 1665 had existed long previous to that event. For in the struggle for freedom in the Netherlands the English people furnished a contingent of 3,000 men (in which Captain Thomas Morgan commanded a company), which took part in the siege of Mons and most of the early desultory fighting of that prolonged war. Repeated reinforcements were sent; among them, about 1585, being the companies furnished by the Livery Companies of London—probably from the trained bands, which did such good service in the Civil War later on; and as these, in their turn, were recruited from the same source, and wore the national red uniform, it is to this fact that the Buffs owe the privilege of marching through the City of London with drums beating and colours flying. By 1595, though the British force was still kept up, it was no longer paid or supported by England.

Thus the independence of the Netherlands is due in some measure to the bravery of the British contingent, of which the Buffs formed a part. Up to that date this force had been sixty-four times under fire in recorded actions, and had served at sea as well as on shore, in sieges as in the open field. From that time to 1653 it took part in twenty-four more actions; but the British troops abroad were then reduced to one regiment, which was called "The Holland," and commanded by Colonel John Cromwell, a near kinsman of the Lord Protector; but so little did he like the name, or possibly from meaner motives, that he requested to change it into Williams.

In 1665 it returned to England, and was numbered the 4th of the Line, dating in seniority from the year when it came on the Home establishment;* and on the conversion of the 3rd or "Marines," "Admiral's" or "Duke of York's" Regiment, in 1689 into the Guards, it became the 3rd Foot, and, to distinguish it from other regiments that had served in Holland, received the name of the "Prince George of Denmark's Regiment." On the death of the Prince, in 1708, it was usually called the "Buffs" or "Old Buffs," though until 1751 regiments were commonly called by the colonel's name. Then it was, however, officially designated the "3rd, or Buffs."

* At this time each company was composed of 30 pikemen, 73 musketeers, and 2 halberdiers. The regiment was dispersed at Windsor Castle, Plymouth, Berwick, Carlisle, Jersey, and Rochester.

in 1782 it was called the "3rd or East Kent Regiment," and this name it retained until 1881, when it received its present territorial title. It served as marines in 1672, sent one company to Virginia in 1675, and was furnished with a grenadier company in 1678, which fought at Nimeguen in the same year.

In 1684 the uniform was scarlet, lined with flesh-colour; in 1686 the lining, breeches, and stockings were of the "colour of ashwood"; in 1708 the colour for waistcoats is plainly described as "buff"; in 1838 the collar, cuffs, and sword-belt were of buff; now it is the only regiment (not "Royal") with distinctive facings.

So also with the colours. In 1684 they bore St. George's Cross, bordered with white on a green ground; in 1707 St. Andrew's Cross was added, together with the dragon, one of the supports of the royal arms in Elizabeth's reign; in 1751 the rose, crowned, was placed in the three corners of the regimental colours, which were then buff, as they have remained till now.

Between 1689 and 1714 the 3rd saw active service at Walcourt, Steenkirk, Landen, Fort Kenoque, Namur, Cadiz, Vigo Bay, Huy, Limburg, Schellenberg, Blenheim (where, commanded by the Duke of Argyll, it lost 15 officers and 120 men killed and wounded, so as to be too weak for further service), Helixem, Neer-Hespen, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Leipsic, Tournay, Malplaquet, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Chanterin, Arleux, and Bouchain. It fought in the Jacobite risings in 1715 and 1745 at Sheriffmuir, Falkirk, and Culloden. After 1743 it served at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Val; in the West Indies, at Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, and Belle Isle; in Portugal, at Valencia de Alcantara, Sobrina, Formosa, and Villa Velha; in America, at Fort Ninety-six and Etaw Springs; in Holland at the Waal, Nimeguen, and Sombreuil; in the West Indies again, at the capture of Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and seven other islands; in the Peninsula at Corunna, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Campo Major, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, St. Palais, Orthes, Aire, and Toulouse; in Canada, at Plattsburg.

A 2nd battalion was added in 1756, to become the 61st Foot two years later; another was raised in 1803, and was disbanded in 1815. The present 2nd battalion was formed in 1858.

In the campaign of 1843 the regiment behaved with distinguished gallantry at Punniar. In the Crimea it served before Sevastopol from the spring of 1855 till the peace; and during that period gained the Victoria Cross for Colonel Maude and Private Connors at the Redan, and for Major Mark Walker at Inkerman. It bears "Taku Forts" on its colours for its presence at that action, and last saw service in the Zulu War of 1879, when it first engaged the enemy at Inyezane, and was blockaded in Fort Ekowe until relieved after the battle of Gingihlovo.

There are many interesting episodes in the history of the Buffs. In the camp on Bagshot Heath in 1792, when two opposing forces were organised, they took part in the first recorded "summer manœuvres." General Blunt relates how it was the custom of the regiment to do the manual exercise with music—the forerunner, therefore, of "musical drill."

In the China War Private Moyse, when taken prisoner, was brought before the Tartar general, and on refusing to "koo-tow"—that is, bow his head to the dust—to him, was immediately slain. His bravery was the theme of a few touching lines,

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

2. THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGT.

by Sir F. H. Doyle, which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which I quote the following:

"Last night among his fellow roughs
He jested, quaffed, and swore;
A drunken private of the Buffs,
Who never looked before.
To-day beneath the foeman's frown
He stands in Elgin's place,
Ambassador from Britain's crown,
And type of all her race.
* * * *
Yes, honour calls; with strength like steel
He puts the vision by.
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel,
An English lad must die.
And thus, with eyes that would not shrink,
With knee to man unbent,
Unfaltering on its dreadful brink,
To his red grave he went."

Another incident is worthy ot a regiment that had so often in its previous history done duty as marines. A detachment returning home in the *Athleta* called at the Cape in February, 1861; and there the crew mutinied and refused to proceed to sea. Colonel Sargent, who commanded the Buffs on board, proposed to the captain of the ship to place a guard over the mutineers, and to work the ship home with his men. Selecting twenty-eight of the most active of the sixty volunteers who stepped forward, the captain weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. The work was admirably and efficiently done, and the crew, after a week on bread and water, were allowed to return to their duty. The captain, Potter, proposed on reaching England to stop a portion of the seamen's pay, and hand it over to the volunteers; but these nobly refused, and stated that "they wished to enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that they had only done their duty as British soldiers, determined to support their commanding officer in any position." Such conduct was worthy of the glorious record of the regiment.

The scarlet uniform has, by special permission, buff facings. The buttons bear the crown, dragon, and "The Buffs," within a circle having "East Kent Regiment," and below the motto "Veteri frondescit honore." The white horse of Kent appears on the collar, with "Invicta" (derived from the 3rd East Kent Militia). The dragon (possibly a reminiscence of the connection with the City of London, and called in early records a "griffin") appears also on the helmet-plate, the waist-belt, and the forage-cap. Other badges are the lion of England, the royal cypher and Garter, and the rose and crown, the Tudor badge of Elizabeth.

The Militia battalion is the East Kent (1778), and bears on its colours "Mediterranean," in consequence of its service there in 1854. It formerly also bore the motto of "Nec aspera terrent." The Volunteer battalions are the 2nd and 5th Kent (Canterbury and Cranbrook), with green uniform and scarlet and green facings respectively.

The nicknames have been the "Buff Howards," from the colonel in 1737; the "Resurrectionists," from the regiment re-forming at Albuhera after being broken up by the Polish Lancers; the "Old Buffs"; and the "Nut-crackers."

The depôt is at Canterbury.

THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT).

To furnish the garrison of Tangier, ceded by Portugal to Charles II., as part of the dowry of his queen, Catherine, the 2nd Tangier Regiment was raised in 1680 in London and the West of England by Colonel Percy Kirke and Major Trelawney, under the colonelcy of the Earl of Plymouth, and was ready for foreign service in four months. Three years later it returned to England, when Tangier was abandoned, and received the name of "H.R.H. the Duchess of York and Albany's Regiment."

The facings then were yellow, and the regimental colour bore St. George's Cross, edged with white on a yellow ground, and with the "rays of the sun" issuing from each angle of the cross. In 1685 the name was changed to the "Queen's," the 2nd regiment, originally the "Queen's," receiving the title of the "Queen Dowager's." In 1715, after the death of Queen Anne, it became the "King's Own Royal Regiment,"* and in 1751 its number the 4th was recognised; but though territorial titles were given regiments in 1782, royal regiments were exempt, and it only received its present designation in 1881.

In 1751 the facings were altered to royal blue, and the colour bore the King's cypher on a red ground within the Garter, and in the third corner of the regimental colour the lion of England *regardant*, crowned, a badge the origin of which is obscure, but which it is believed was granted by William III. Its first active service was for James II. at Sedgemoor, its next for Protestant William, at the Boyne, Cork, Kinsale, Limerick; and it fought in the Netherlands in 1692, at Steenkirk, Furnes, Landen, Huy, Namur, and at Vigo, after which, in 1703, it became a regiment of marines. As such the 4th remained for eight years, and took part in the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, and in its defence a few months later, when it "gained immortal honour" during the six months' siege; it shared also in the capture and defence of Barcelona, and was at Almanza and Minorca. It saw no further active service until Falkirk and Culloden in 1745, and the brilliant defence of Fort St. Philip. The regiment was at Minorca in 1746, when Byng neglected to bring the French fleet to action, and remained until 1759, after which it had much hard work in the West Indies, at Martinique, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Havannah.

After a short stay in England the King's Own returned to the American station, to take part in the War of Independence, and shared in the severe fighting at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill, Long Island, Pell's Point, White Plains, Fort Washington, Danbury, Philadelphia, Chad's Ford, Brandywine, and Germanstown. After assisting at the capture of St. Lucia again, and Miquelon and St. Pierre, it proceeded to Europe, and was present at Egmont-op-Zee in 1799, and at Copenhagen in 1807, where, after the bombardment, it occupied the citadel.

In 1808 it formed part of Sir John Moore's expedition, and took a brilliant part in the battle of Corunna in Lord William Bentinck's brigade.

The regiment suffered severely in the Walcheren Expedition, and in 1810 returned to the Peninsula, to share in the defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, and the victories of Sabugal, Barba del Puerco, Badajoz (losing 17 officers and 213 men, and capturing, by Private Halton, the colours of the regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt), Salamanca, Burgos (where both battalions were united), Villa Muriel, Vittoria, St.

* In the "British Military Library," 1799, it is stated this title was *first* granted by William III. after his succession to the throne.

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

PIPE-MAJOR, ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Sebastian (where the regiment was especially mentioned in despatches, losing 12 officers and 249 men), the passage of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the blockade of Bayonne, earning by continuous and brilliant services the word "Peninsula" and six battles for its roll of honours.

Transferred to America, the 4th, with two other regiments under Ross, brilliantly defeated the Americans, 9,000 strong, at Bladensburg; but later in the year their gallant leader, to whose descendants the title of "Ross of Bladensburg" was granted, fell at the landing near Baltimore, which was followed by a second victory at Godby Wood, after fifteen minutes' fighting. The futile campaign closed with the disastrous repulse at New Orleans, where the 4th lost 400 men and 25 officers. It reached home in time to share the glory of Waterloo.

In the Crimea it served throughout the campaign at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, where Private Thomas Grady gained the Victoria Cross for bravery on the 18th October and 22nd November, 1854. After serving in India, at the close of the Mutiny it accompanied General Napier to Abyssinia, which name it bears on its colours.

The King's Own has had several 2nd battalions. One, raised in 1756, became the 62nd Regiment; another, formed in 1799, disappeared in 1802; a third existed from 1804 to 1815; and the present, added in 1858, saw service in the Zulu campaign of 1879.

Colonel Barrell of the regiment may be said to have introduced signalling; for he, "a rough-mannered man, but a good officer," first taught the Guards to work by the bugle or the waving of a camp-colour.

The Royal Lancasters wear scarlet with blue facings (at one time of blue velvet), but up to 1808 wore silver lace and buttons. The buttons have the lion (from the 1st battalion) crowned, with the Lancaster rose (from the 1st Lancashire Militia, worn since 1804) and the territorial title. The lion also appears on the collar, the helmet-plate and waist-plate, and the forage-cap (with the rose). The other badge is the Royal Cypher within the Garter. Curiously enough, the regimental seal had formerly, under the lion, the word "Culloden."

The two Militia battalions were formed from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia (1760), and bear the word "Mediterranean" on their colours for the services of the 1st Royal Lancashire during the Crimean War. In 1797 the 1st volunteered for service in Ireland.

The Volunteer battalion is the 1st (Ulverston), late 10th, Lancashire, and is dressed in scarlet and blue.

The nickname of "Barrell's Blues" arises from a former colonel's name and the facings of the regiment; another is the "Lions," from the badge.

The depôt is at Lancaster.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

In 1673 the States-General of the Netherlands received permission to employ, for the second time, a British contingent. A new "Holland Regiment" was then formed, and commanded by Sir Walter Vane, formerly colonel of what is now the Buffs. Between 1674 and 1678 it saw its first active service at Grave, Maestricht, Mont Cassel, and St. Denis; and, accompanying the Prince of Orange to England in 1688 as "Babington's Regiment," it afterwards took part in the Irish wars at Charlemont, Boyne, Athlone, Ballymore, Aughrim, Galway, Castleconnell, and Limerick. In the

Netherlands campaigns of 1692, etc., it served at Steenkirk and Namur; in 1702, as a sea-service regiment it was at Cadiz, and helped to storm the forts at Vigo, receiving £561 10s. as prize-money; in 1705 it formed part of the army despatched to support the claim of the Archduke Charles of Austria to the Spanish throne, and fought at Barcelona, where the regiment, under Colonel Southwell, behaved with the greatest gallantry; it took part in the storming of Fort Monjuich; in Valencia it was at many "affairs"; it fought at Requena, Cuenza, Almanza (where it suffered a loss of twenty-three officers), Tortosa, Minorca, Almanara, and Saragossa, when thirty standards were taken by the British; and, finally the regiment was taken prisoner at Brihuega after a brave defence, but its "honour was preserved untarnished." It saw no further active service until 1719, when it shared in the capture of Vigo, Rondondella, and Pontevedra; and, in 1740, was at Cuba.

It fought against the Jacobites in 1745, when Sergeant Molloy and twelve men, left in charge of Fort Ruthven, repulsed the attack of 300 of the enemy, replying to the summons to surrender that "he was too old a soldier to surrender a garrison of such strength without bloody noses;" when two companies made almost the last stand at Prestonpans; and when other detachments bravely held Forts Augustus and William. In 1761 it was officially entitled "the 6th," to which the name "1st Warwickshire" was added thirty years later; and 1793 found it again in the West Indies—at Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. In 1798, in the Irish Rebellion, it fought at Castlebar; and, in 1808, in the Peninsula, where it served at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. After the Walcheren Expedition, when it was so reduced by sickness that it was unable to "furnish the usual reliefs of the ordinary regimental guard," it returned to the Peninsula in 1812, and added "Vittoria," "Almanza," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthez," and "Peninsula" to the colours, besides fighting at Echalar, Bidassoa, Nive, Hastingues, and Oyergave. In 1814 it was engaged in Canada, at the siege of Fort Erie, for which "Niagara" was added to the battle-roll; and since then it has seen service at Aden in 1840; and in Africa, for which the Royal Warwicks bear on the colours the name of "South Africa, 1846–47" and "South Africa, 1851–53." It saw some service in Oude in 1858, in Sikkim in 1860, and in the Hazara campaign in 1868.

Second battalions served from 1804–15, from 1846 till 1851, and, lastly, from 1858 to now.

The regiment had green facings from 1735 and yellow facings from 1751 to 1832, "when it became "Royal." In 1839 men are shown with royal blue facings, coatees, and epaulets, white trousers, and bell-shaped shakoes. The antelope (white, "ducally gorged and chained *or*," the badge of Henry VI., but supposed to have been assumed after Saragossa in 1710,* or, as suggested in the "Royal Military Chronicle" of 1811, after the battle of Almanza, when the standard of the Spanish "Royal African Regiment," bearing the antelope, was taken), with a crown and within a circle having "Royal Warwickshire Regiment," is worn on the button, the helmet-plate, the waist-plate, and forage-cap, and the bear and ragged staff (which, with the exception of the added chain, was the badge of the house of Warwick, and was borne by the 1st Warwick Militia) is on the tunic collar; but, by special permission, the "Antelope" is worn on the collar of the mess-jacket. The other badge is the rose,

* There is no reliable evidence of this.

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

SIGNALLERS.

INDEPENDENT FIRING.

"slipped and leaved"—unlike that of the Buffs, which has the flower only. The motto "Vi et armis" appears at one time to have been used; according to Cannon, it was borne on the knapsack until 1825.

The Militia battalions are the 1st and 2nd Warwicks (1759), and they served on board ship at the time of the Mutiny of the Nore, in Ireland in 1798, and were embodied in 1854. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Birmingham (in green and scarlet), and 2nd Coventry (in scarlet and blue), formerly the 1st and 2nd Warwickshire.

The regimental pet is naturally an antelope, "Billy" by name, who marches past at the head of the regiment, led by two drummers. The horns are tipped with silver, and he wears a silver collar with chains, by which he is led. On full-dress parades he wears a blue coat, gold-embroidered and bearing the regimental honours. At one time a bear was adopted as the regimental pet.

The Royal Warwicks were once called "Guise's Geese," from the name of one of their colonels and the facings at that time. They have also the names of the "Warwickshire Lads" and the "Saucy Sixth."

The depôt is at Warwick.

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT).

The increase to the army on the outbreak of Monmouth's rebellion led to the formation of this regiment by Lord Ferrars, and it was first named the "Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Foot." Its early history is remarkable for the stout resistance made by Colonel Beaumont and Captains Packe, Orme, Post, Cook, and Pastor to the attempted packing of their companies with Irish Roman Catholic recruits. This occurred at Portsmouth, and these "Portsmouth captains" were removed to Windsor Castle for trial, and were dismissed the service; but the colonel was reinstated by William III.

In the Irish campaign it fought at Carrickfergus, the Boyne, Limerick, Cork, and Kinsale; and in 1702, when Princess Anne of Denmark became Queen, the "Queen's Regiment" embarked for the Continent, and saw service at Kaiserswerth, the siege of Venloo, Ruremonde, Liége, Huy, Limburg, Landau, Sandvliet, Menin, Ath, Lisle, Tournay, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, and Bordeaux, and the battles of Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Arleux.

In the Jacobite rising of 1715 it shared in the disaster at Dunblane, and the following year received the new title of the "King's Regiment of Foot," with the badge of the white horse of Hanover on a red field, and the motto "Nec aspera terrent"; but the latter was not placed on the colours until 1846.*

The King's was at Dettingen and Fontenoy (1743–45); at Falkirk and Culloden (1746); at Roucoux and Val (1746–47); at Warburg, Zierenburg, Campen, Kirch-Denkern, Eimbeck, Groebenstein, and Cassel (1760–62); at the Cedars and Fort Stannix, in Canada (1776–77); at Nimeguen (1794); and in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, at Aboukir, Alexandria, and Cairo.

The 8th took part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and to the West Indies in 1809, when Martinique was captured; and then took an active part in the campaign of 1813–14, fighting at Ogdenburg—when two colours were captured—Fort George, Sackett's Harbour, Stoney Creek, Forty-Mile Creek, Beaver Dams, Black Rock, Buffalo,

* Lawrence-Archer.

Chippawa, Niagara, Fort Erie, Snake Hill, and Plattsburg, for which good services the word "Niagara" was placed on the colours.

During the Mutiny the 1st battalion was in India, and did good work at Delhi, at Bolundshuhur and Alighur, at Agra, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, and the operations in Oude. A second battalion, raised in 1756, became the 63rd; another, raised in 1804 and disbanded in 1815, was in the Walcheren Expedition, and was in Canada from 1809 to 1814. During the winter of the latter year six companies marched on snow-shoes through the roads from New Brunswick to Quebec, and served at Plattsburg.

The present 2nd battalion was raised in 1858, and added "Peiwar Kotal" and "Afghanistan, 1878–80" to the "honours," for gallant services in that war under Sir Frederick Roberts. It also served with Prendergast in Burmah.

The scarlet uniform had originally yellow facings, altered to royal blue in 1715, when also the badge of the white horse was added. The white horse, with the regimental name and title laurelled, is on the button, and on the helmet and waist-plate (with the motto); the white horse and Garter is worn on the forage-cap. The tunic collars have the Lancaster rose, with "King's" below it. Though not entitled "Royal," the officers' forage-caps have the scarlet band. The badges are the royal cypher within the Garter, crowned, the white horse within the Garter, crowned, and the Sphinx with "Egypt." The lion is also used as a collar-badge. It is the only regiment that has Old English lettering for its badges.

The two Militia battalions were formed from the 2nd Royal Lancashire Battalion, and the men wear on their forage-caps the "rose" within a wreath. The Volunteer battalions are all Lancashire regiments with the exception of that from the Isle of Man (scarlet and blue), which is attached. They are the 1st (green and black), the 5th and 18th (green and scarlet), the 13th, 15th, and 19th (scarlet and blue). The only nickname is the "King's," or, in the last century, the "King's Hanoverian White Horse."

The depôt is at Warrington.

THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.

This regiment was raised in Gloucestershire in 1685, with Henry Cornwall as colonel. In the Irish wars it served at Londonderry, the Boyne, Molhill, Ballymore, Athlone, Aughrim, Galway, and Limerick; and next in Holland, at Kaiserswerth, Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswart, and Liége, Huy, and Limburg. Thence it sailed for the Peninsula, where, at the defence of Castel de Vide, the gates of the town were treacherously opened to the enemy, and the regiment was made prisoner of war. It also fought at Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, Badajoz, Alcantara, Ciudad Rodrigo, Villena, and Almanza, where again it was compelled to surrender, losing in the action more than three-fourths its strength in rank and file, and twenty-four officers. Only the colonel, Stewart, with a few officers and men escaped, and these, taking refuge in Alcira, were besieged in their turn and also compelled to surrender. It saw no further active service for more than sixty years, when it formed part of the expedition against Belle Isle and Havannah. In 1776 it embarked for Canada, and after fighting at Fort Ticonderaga, Skenesborough, Castletown, Fort Anne, and Wood Creek, it surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga. Colonel Hill preserved the colours by taking them from their staves and concealing them in his baggage; he was afterwards

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGEANTS, THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

allowed to retain them by the King. Finally they were trooped at Sandhurst, and lodged in the chapel of the Royal Military College.

The title "9th Foot" appears officially in 1751, and the county title "East Norfolk" was added in 1782, to be changed to the present designation in 1881.

Between 1788 and 1800 the regiment assisted at the capture of Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Bergen, and Egmont-op-Zee, and in the expedition to Ferrol. From 1799 to 1803 there were three battalions, and a 2nd battalion was re-formed in 1804, and lasted until 1815. As a two-battalion regiment the 9th fought in the Peninsula between 1808 and 1814 in ninety recorded actions, for which "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," and "Peninsula" are borne on the colours; and for eleven others "honorary distinctions were granted."

In 1842 it formed part of the "Army of Vengeance," under General Pollock; fighting at the Khyber Pass, Mammoo Khel, Jugdulluck, Tezeen Pass, Huft Kotal, and Istaliff, and earning the distinction "Cabool, 1842," for the list of honours. With the Army of the Sutlej, under Sir Hugh Gough, the 9th was engaged at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, bearing these names also on its colours. During the Crimean War it shared in the siege operations before Sevastopol from November, 1854, until the termination of hostilities.

The present 2nd battalion was added in 1858, and, after serving in China and Japan, was transferred to India to take part in the Jowaki campaign of 1877–78, and in the Afghan War of 1879–80, for which it bears the name of "Kabul, 1879," and "Afghanistan" on its colours.

The scarlet uniform has now white facings; but at first these seem to have been orange, and in 1751 were yellow. The regimental badge is a figure of Britannia, but with an olive-branch instead of a spear in the right hand (as was formerly used). This was said to have been given by Queen Anne for services in Spain; but it is not referred to in the warrants of 1751 or 1768. It is borne on the button, tunic collar, helmet-plate, forage-cap, and waist-plate. On the latter also is the Castle of Norwich, derived from the Norfolk Militia.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are formed from the 1st and 2nd Norfolk Militia, raised in 1759. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Norfolk, with head-quarters at Norwich, Great Yarmouth, East Dereham, and Norwich. All wear scarlet with white facings.

The 9th have long been known as the "Holy Boys"—it is said from the "Britannia" on the cross-belts, which the Spaniards thought was the "Virgin Mary"; but this seems rather far-fetched. It is also said to have arisen from the men having used the leaves of a Bible for wadding on one occasion.

The depôt is at Norwich.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

Among the "guards and garrisons" allowed to Charles II. in 1661 was a company of Infantry, stationed at Plymouth, and commanded by the Earl of Bath. In 1685 this was expanded into a regiment of twelve companies, enlisted in Derbyshire and Nottingham, and named the "10th Foot." Embarking for Flanders in 1690, it did good service at Steenkirk, Furnes, Dixmude, D'Olignies, Landen, Fort Kenoque,

and Namur; as it did in the war with France, at Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswart, Liége, Huy, Limburg, Schellenberg, Blenheim, Helixem, Neer-Winden, Neer-Hespen, Ramillies, Namur, Dendermond, Ath, Oudenarde, Lisle, Ghent, Tournay, Malplaquet, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Arleux, and Bouchain. In 1767 it sailed for New Orleans, and took part in the American War from 1775 till 1778, being present at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill, Long Island, New York, White Plains, Forts Lee and Washington, Rhode Island, Brandywine, Germanstown, Philadelphia, Billing's Point, White Marsh, and Freehold.

When the Egyptian campaign of 1801 opened, the regiment was in India, but embarked at the end of the year, and landed at Kosseir. Thence it made a bold march to Kennah, on the Nile, a distance of 120 miles, during which the troops suffered severely from thirst; being afterwards transferred thence to Rosetta. For its services in this campaign it bears the Sphinx with "Egypt" on the colours, and gold medals were presented to the officers by the Sultan.

After sharing in the operations following the occupation of Sicily, such as the battle of Castalla, siege of Tarragona, blockade of Barcelona, etc., the 10th returned home, and bears "Peninsula" on its colours in remembrance of these services.

In 1846 it joined the Army of the Sutlej, and shared in the glory of Sobraon, where, with the 7th Brigade, and formed in line, it stormed the Sikh works, and "never fired a shot until within the works of the enemy."* It also shared in the second Sikh War, and bears on its list of honours "Punjaub," "Mooltan," and "Goojerat."

During the Mutiny it was at Dinapore, with the Jounpore Field Force, at Lucknow (which it bears on its colours), Azimghur, and in the operations in Oude. During this campaign Lieutenant H. M. Havelock Allen gained the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery at Cawnpore, and Privates Kirk and Dempsey at Benares and Lucknow. Finally it served in the Malay Peninsula from 1874 to 1876, taking part in the Perak Expedition.

The earliest 2nd battalion, raised in Essex, first appears in 1804. It served at Walcheren, captured the Island of Ponzo in 1813 without the loss of a man, and was incorporated with the 1st battalion in 1816. The existing 2nd battalion was formed about 1858, and served with the Burmah expeditionary force in 1878.

The regiment when formed was the only one with blue uniform, and the facings were at first red; this was altered to red coats and red "livery" later on, and by 1751 the facings had been changed to yellow; they are at present white.

The regimental badge—the Sphinx with "Egypt"—appears (laurelled and crowned) on the button, on the collar, over an eight-pointed star (derived apparently from the Militia) on the helmet-plate, waist-belt, and forage-cap.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are formed from the Royal North and South Lincoln Militia, raised in 1759. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st and 2nd Lincoln (with scarlet and white and scarlet and blue tunics), having head-quarters at Lincoln and Grantham respectively.

The "pet" names have been "the Springers," after the American War, and "the Poachers," probably from the regimental march.†

The depôt is at Lincoln.

* Gough's Despatches. † Trimens.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

This, one of the old two-battalion regiments, had its origin in 1685, and was raised by the Duke of Beaufort as a corps of "musketeers and pikemen," to which was attached, later, a company of grenadiers. Its recruits were from Devon, Somerset, and Dorset; and these saw service in Ireland—at Londonderry, the Boyne, Athlone, Limerick, and Lanesborough; in Flanders at Huy and Limburg; in Portugal at Portalegre; in Spain at Almanza; in the Netherlands at Malplaquet, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, and St. Venant; in America, in 1711, at Quebec; and then at Dunkirk.

Returning to England in 1714, the regiment took part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion, and was present at Dunblane. It saw no further active service until 1742, when it took part in the fighting at Dettingen and Fontenoy; but again came home to take part in the Civil War of 1745 at Carlisle, returning to the Continent to fight at Roucoux.

In 1760 (by which time it was numbered the 11th Foot) it once more took part in Continental war at Corbach, Warburg, Campen, Eimbeck, Foorwohle, Groebenstein, and Cassel.

Like many of the older regiments, the 11th served as marines in 1793, and did good work at Toulon, when "General Bonaparte" received a bayonet-wound in the thigh; it also shared in the glories of the "glorious first of June," 1794,* as well as in those of Cape St. Vincent in 1797.

In 1798 detachments served at Ostend, and were taken prisoners, as their predecessors had been at Portalegre.

Proceeding to the West Indies in 1801, the regiment assisted at the capture of St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's, St. Thomas', St. John's, and Santa Cruz; and in 1809 embarked for Portugal, to fight at Busaco, Torres Vedras, Sabugal, Almeida, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca (where a standard and a battery were taken), Burgos, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, St. Pierre, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse.

The 2nd battalions have been that raised about 1756, which became the 64th; and one formed in 1808, which saw service at Walcheren and at Tarifa, taking at one time the brass drum of the 11th Regiment of the French Line.† This was disbanded in 1816. The present 2nd battalion was raised in 1858, and has done good work at the Cape and in Afghanistan in 1879–80. It is stated that, some months after marching through the Bolan Pass, etc., in July, 1880, only 215 out of the 715 men that comprised the rank and file were fit for service.‡

The original facings of the 11th were "tawny," changed to "full green" in 1751, and were still green in 1881, when they were altered to white and the regiment received its present title. The first county title, "North Devonshire," was officially added in 1782, when the officers were "directed to cultivate an intercourse with that part of the county, so as to create a mutual attachment between the inhabitants and the regiment;" the idea of "territorialising" regiments is therefore more than a hundred years old.

* Lawrence-Archer. † "Her Majesty's Army." W. Richards. ‡ "Her Majesty's Army." W. Richards.

The distinguishing badge is the Castle of Exeter. Within an eight-pointed star, crowned, it is worn on the button, the tunic collar, the helmet-plate, and waist-plate. The star and Garter crowned "has always been worn on the buttons of the officers." The castle and the motto, "Semper fidelis," comes from the 4th battalion. The 3rd battalion had originally the lion rampant as a badge.

The Militia battalions were originally numbered the 2nd and 1st Devons. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Devonshire, Exeter (green and black), the 2nd, Plymouth (green and scarlet), the 3rd, Exeter (grey and green), the 4th, Barnstaple (scarlet and white), and the 5th, Newton Abbot (scarlet and green).

The unofficial name is the "Bloody Eleventh," from the regiment's dreadful losses at Fontenoy, Ostend, and Salamanca.

The depôt is at Exeter.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

The Windsor "garrison," recruited to nine companies in 1685 from Norfolk and Suffolk, was first quartered at Norwich.

James II. in vain attempted to attach the men to his cause; but, with one exception, the whole regiment grounded arms when called upon to support the test and penal laws on Hounslow Heath in 1688, and, later on, readily took the oath of allegiance to William III. It served in the Irish campaign from 1689 to 1691 at Carrickfergus, Cavan, the Boyne, Waterford, Limerick, and Lanesborough, and returned to England in 1691. Its stay there was short. The next year it embarked for Ostend, captured and fortified Furnes and Dixmude, and later on was employed at the siege of Huy and Fort Kenoque and the defence of Dixmude, where it surrendered and was detained prisoner until after the capture of Namur, when Marshal Boufflers was arrested, and kept under arrest until the Dixmude prisoners were released. For this surrender General Ellenberg, the governor, was beheaded, and three other officers were cashiered; but Colonel Brewer and the officers of the 12th were acquitted at the court-martial.

Between 1708 and 1742 the regiment twice served as marines, under Byng; but 1743 found it again on the Continent, where it fought at Dettingen, Tournay, and Fontenoy, losing 320 officers and men (the heaviest casualties in the battle). It lent its assistance in crushing the rebellion of 1745; and in 1759 was one of the six Minden battalions, besides fighting gallantly afterwards at Warburg, Kirch-Denkern, Groebenstein, Wilhelmsthal, Lutterburg, Homburg, and Cassel.

In 1779, by which time it was officially named the 12th, it won by its gallantry its distinguishing regimental badge and motto, "Gibraltar," with the castle and key on the gate,* and the words "Montis insignia Calpe." Calpe was the name of one of the two "Pillars of Hercules." For it shared in that brilliant defence made by Lord Heathfield, led the dashing sortie that carried and destroyed by fire the enemy's batteries, and took part in all the sufferings of the siege until 1783, during which time the town was twice bombarded.

The 12th served again as marines in 1790, and four years later was present at

* The arms of Gibraltar, granted to the fortress by Henry IV. after its capture from the Moors, as the key of the Mediterranean.

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.
2. AMBULANCE WAGGON.

Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe; and after some further desultory service on the Continent, embarked for the East Indies, landing at Madras in 1796.

Proceeding to the Carnatic, the 12th first joined in an action with the troops of Tippoo Sultan at Fort Malleville, and, though impeded by a wofully devastated country, poisoned wells, and other impediments to a rapid advance, the army appeared outside Seringapatam on the 3rd April, 1799. Much night fighting and desultory skirmishes by the light of the numerous "fire-balls" used by the enemy ensued; and at one time the 12th halted, "and the pioneers threw up an embankment on both flanks to preserve it from enfilade." Early in May a practicable breach was made, and the city stormed, eight standards being captured by the 12th. For this the words "Seringapatam" and "India" are borne on the colours.

After further varied services against the Wynaad tribes, the Polygars, and the people of Travancore, the regiment assisted in the capture of Réunion and Mauritius. It took part in the New Zealand campaigns from 1860 to 1866, and saw active service in Afghanistan in 1878–80, which is the last name on the regimental colours.

At first called by its colonel's name, it had white colours, with the St. George's Cross, and white "livery." The regimental number appears definitely in 1751, when the facings were yellow. The county title of "East Suffolk" was added in 1783, and in 1810 its "light company" of Rifles wore green clothing. The territorial name was given in 1881. A 2nd battalion, raised in 1757, became the 65th in 1758; another existed from 1812 until 1818, when it was incorporated with the first. The present was added in 1842 as a "reserve battalion," and saw service in the first Kaffir War of 1851, and did continuous duty in South Africa until 1857.

The scarlet uniform has white facings; the castle and key, "Gibraltar," and "Montis insignia Calpe," appear on the button (with laurel wreath, said to commemorate the battle of Minden, on the anniversary of which roses are worn in the men's caps), the helmet-plate, and waist-belt. The collar badge is the castle and key only; that on the forage-cap has, in addition, a crown, laurel wreath, and "Gibraltar."

The Militia battalions are the West Suffolk (1795) and Cambridge (1778) regiments. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Suffolk, Ipswich (green, facings black); 6th Suffolk, Bury St. Edmunds (grey, facings scarlet); 1st Cambridgeshire, Cambridge (scarlet, facings blue); 4th Cambridge University (grey, facings light blue).

The regimental nickname is the "Old Dozen."

The depôt is at Bury St. Edmunds.

The Light Infantry Regiments.

As the next regiment in the "Army List" is the "old 13th," and this is a "Light Infantry" regiment, it will be well, perhaps, to group together the other regiments so designated. Omitting the Highland Light Infantry, already described, the remainder are all English battalions, and are named as follows:—The Prince Albert's Somersetshire (13th), the Duke of Cornwall's (32nd and 46th), the Oxfordshire (43rd and 52nd), the King's Own Yorkshire (51st and 105th), the King's Shropshire (53rd and 85th), and the Durham (68th and 106th) Light Infantry.

The regiments at one time were specially trained in skirmishing when the stiff "line formation" was used. Originally, also, there was a "light" flank company to

each battalion,* but these were abolished, and light infantry battalions substituted, apparently by Sir J. Moore, before his departure for the Peninsula.

The general distinguishing badge of all these regiments at present is the bugle.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

The Earl of Huntingdon first raised this regiment in 1685, in and about Bucks. Though largely composed of Roman Catholics, at least as regards its officers, it espoused the Protestant cause when William landed, and took part in 1689 in the suppression of the Scotch insurgents at Edinburgh and Killiecrankie; in the Irish campaign against James at the Boyne, Cork, Kinsale, Ballycleugh, and Lismore; and in 1745 in the last of the Jacobite risings at Falkirk and Culloden. After some desultory foreign service, it shared in the campaign of 1702-4, at Kaiserswerth, Venloo, St. Michael, Ruremonde, Liége, Huy, and Limburg, and assisted to reinforce the garrison of Gibraltar in 1704 (sharing in the defence until the siege was raised), as well as serving at Barcelona, Fort Montjuich, and St. Matheo.

While doing duty in the Peninsula the men were converted into Dragoons, and that with little previous preparation or notice; for after a review at Oropeso, Lord Peterborough, regretting he had not sufficient cavalry, and ascertaining that the officers were not unwilling to assist him, marched the regiment to the place where were stationed "eight bodies of horses, drawn up separately, and . . . all ready accoutred,"† and mounted the men, marching them to their new quarters. As cavalry they did good service throughout the campaign, especially at the disaster of Almanza, and were disbanded in 1713.

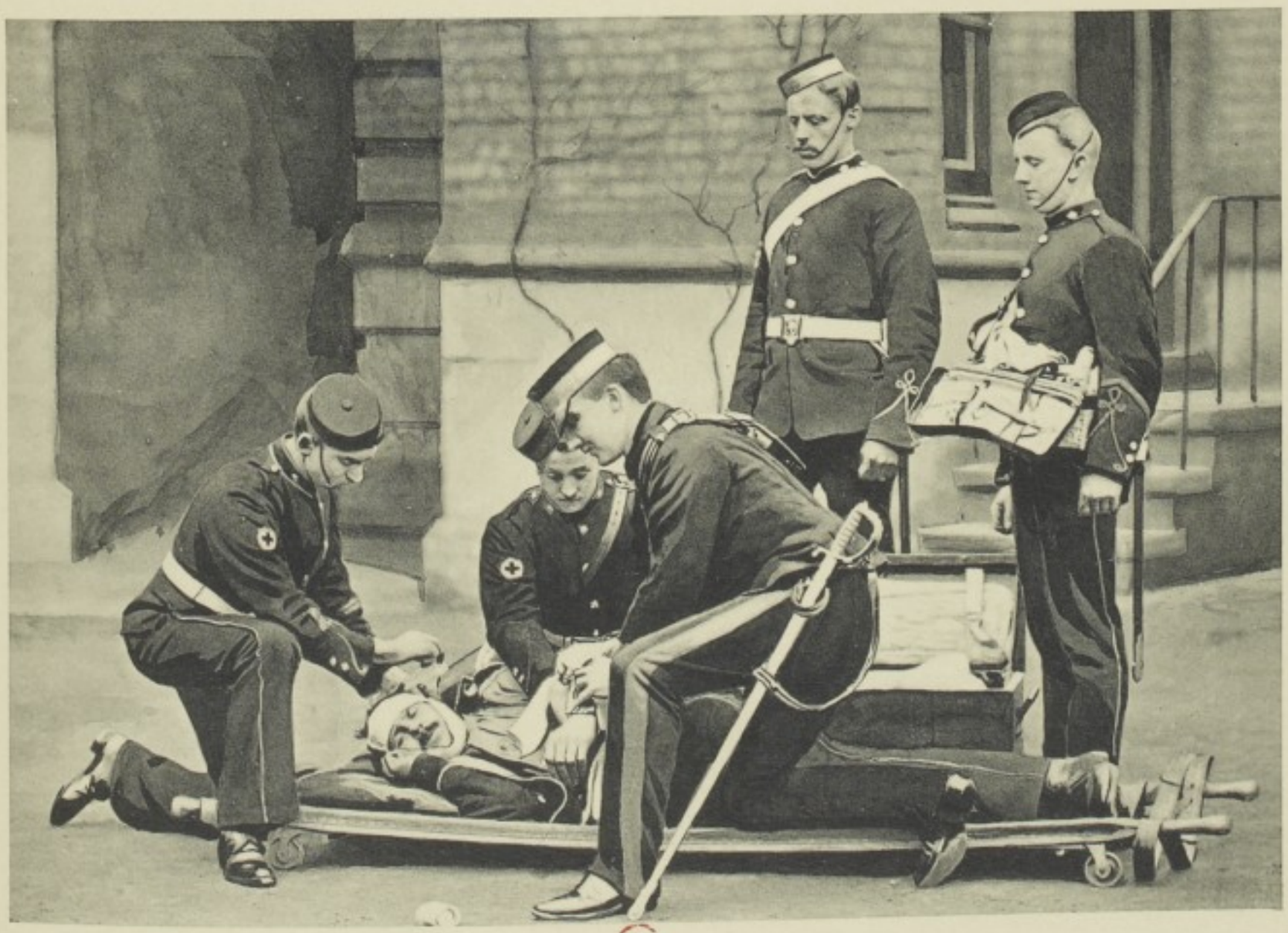
Not all the regiment had been so employed. The remainder had returned to England to recruit, and reappeared in Portugal in 1708, to fight on the Caya. For the second time the 13th shared in a siege at Gibraltar in 1727, and next saw fighting at Dettingen and Fontenoy, at Val and Limburg.

After various periods of foreign service the 13th joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, and fought at Aboukir, Mandora, and Alexandria, as well as at the siege of the latter place. For this service it bears on its colours "Egypt," with the Sphinx, and all the officers received gold medals from the Sultan. It took part in the capture and garrisoning of Martinique and Guadaloupe; after which it was transferred to Canada, and formed part of the expedition to Plattsburg in 1813, and had a sharp skirmish in the defence of the mill on the La Cole river.

In 1822 it was constituted "Light Infantry," with green ball to the shako, while the officers wore scales instead of epaulettes, and a species of aiguillette of crimson cord on the breast. Two years later the regiment embarked for the East Indies, and in the first Burmese War assisted to capture Rangoon, the island of Cheduba, the strong stockade of Kemmendine, Melloon, Simbike, Napadee Hills, and Pagaham Mew, and on the conclusion of hostilities was authorised to bear "Ava" on its colours.

The first Afghan War in 1838 gave the men further experience; and, proceeding through the Bolan Pass by Quettah, they reached Candahar with no molestation more serious than that offered by the hill tribes. The capture of the

* When these first appear is doubtful; but the 35th Foot is said to have possessed one as far back as 1745. Often these Light and Grenadier Companies served away from the "Battalion Companies" and formed Provisional Battalions. † "Peterborough's Campaign in Valencia."



From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. Detachment, Army Service Corps.
2. Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps.

fortress of Ghuznee followed; and after the army had been accorded by the Queen permission to wear "Afghanistan" and "Ghuznee" on the appointments, and had been decorated with medals and the order of the "Dooranee Empire," the 13th, under Major-General Sale, their old commander, was left to support the Government of the restored Shah Soojah, and took up cantonments in the Bala-Hissar at Cabool.* It shared in the attempted suppression of the disturbances at Tootumdurra, Julgar (where the detachment at first suffered a repulse), at Baboo-Kooshghur, and Purwan, at the Khoord Cabool Pass, and Tezeen; while during the whole operations the regiment was perpetually harassed by night attacks, called by the natives *Shub Khoon*, or "night slaughter."†

The garrison decided on retreat, in the late autumn of 1841, by Gundamuck and the Jugdulluck Pass, fighting the whole of the way until Jellalabad was reached on the 12th November. There it was practically besieged until April, 1842; and, to add to its anxieties, it was disturbed by earthquake shocks, of which there were one hundred in one month alone. The 13th had defended a ruined fortress, almost without money or food, and with improvised defences, for five months; it was the one gleam of sunshine to illumine the disasters that befell the termination of the first Afghan War. The mural crown and the words "Jellalabad" and "Cabool, 1842," on the appointments, together with a silver medal, record the regiment's gallantry.

The 13th returned with Major-General Pollock to Cabool, fighting again at Jugdulluck and at the Huft Kotal Pass in the Tezeen Valley on the way. Even on its final retirement from the Afghan capital, in October, 1842, there was much skirmishing with the tribes, and the Governor-General directed that the regiments comprising the "illustrious garrison of Jellalabad" should be received by all the troops "in review order with presented arms." All this was done with the Brown Bess as the infantry weapon, for it was not until the autumn of 1843 that percussion muskets were issued to the 13th. Returning home in 1845, it served next at Gibraltar and then in the Crimea in 1855, being present in reserve at the Tchernaya, and with the Fifth Division at the Redan. Transferred to the Cape in 1856, it embarked for India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and did good service at Azimghur, and in the jungles of Jugdespore and the Trans-Gogra districts. In this campaign Private Caslin and Sergeant Napier gained the Cross for Valour; an honour also bestowed on Major W. K. Leet for bravery at Inhlobane in the Zulu War, 1878, where the regiment saw much service, as well as in the attack on Sekukuni's Kraal in 1879.

The 2nd battalion was not formed until 1858, and, curiously enough, had no predecessor. Its first war service was in Burmah from 1885 to 1887, and this is at present the last name on the battle-roll.

The 13th received the county title of the 1st Somersetshire in 1782, and the "Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry" in 1842.

At the outset the facings were yellow; in 1751 they are described as "philemot" yellow; and this was changed to blue in 1842. In 1840, a yellow band was also worn round the cap. The scarlet uniform has the rose-pattern gold lace marked by a black stripe at top and bottom; a distinction it shares

* Spelt "Cabool, 1842," and "Kabul, 1879," in "Army List." † Cannon.

with seven other regiments: it is supposed to be, though with little evidence, a memorial of Culloden, or, as some think, of Quebec. The 13th, however, was not at Quebec. From the same battle is believed to have descended the custom —peculiar to the 13th—of wearing the sashes on the same shoulder, both officers and men. The bugle, surrounded by collar with "Prince Albert's," surmounted by a mural crown, wreathed, is on the button; on the collar the bugle, surmounted by mural crown, with scroll "Jellalabad" above; the waist-belt has the same, with Sphinx between crown and bugle, surrounded by collar with "The Prince Albert's"; the centre of the helmet-plate is similar to that of the waist-belt, but surrounded by garter, wreathed, a scroll on the wreath with "Somersetshire Light Infantry."

The Militia battalions are the 1st and 2nd Somerset, raised in 1759, the former of which originally wore as a badge the crest of Monmouth, a dragon on a Cap of Maintenance within a garter, crowned, and had the motto "Defendimur." The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Somerset, Bath (scarlet and blue); the 2nd Somerset, Taunton, and the 3rd Somerset, Weston-super-Mare (both grey and black).

The 1st battalion long bore the nickname of "the Yellow-banded Robbers," and the 2nd battalion that of the "Bleeders," the attractions offered by £3 bounty and a free kit when it was raised in 1858 leading to much expenditure, drunkenness, and fighting.* They are also known as the "Jellalabad Heroes."

The depôt is at Taunton.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

The two battalions forming this regiment both had West Country county titles before the amalgamation of 1881, previous to which date they had been simply "linked." The 1st battalion (the 32nd) was styled the "Cornwall Light Infantry" (receiving its county title in 1782, and the Light Infantry designation in 1858), the 2nd, the 46th (the South Devonshire), was raised in 1702 as Colonel George Villiers' Regiment of Marines.

The 32nd was commanded in turn by Fox and Borr, and served afloat until 1713, when it was disbanded, but speedily reappeared as a regular Line regiment on the Irish establishment. During its marine service it had served in the Cadiz expedition, and at Vigo Bay; in the defence of Gibraltar in 1704, and in Spain afterwards under Peterborough and Galway.

It is reported to have fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, returning to England to take part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745; but it soon returned to the Continent, to be under fire again at Val and other battles of the campaign.

From 1796 to 1798 it was at St. Domingo, where the loss in the first year to the regiment was 32 officers and nearly 1,000 men. Its next war services were at Copenhagen in 1807, and Cadiz; then in the Peninsula at Roleia and Vimiera, and later on at Corunna; transferred to Walcheren, the 32nd suffered loss like other regiments, but returning to the Peninsula, did good service at Badajoz, at Salamanca and the Arapeles, at Burgos, Pampeluna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the Nive, and Orthes. Nine of these names and "Peninsula" form the first on the regimental roll of fame; with "Dominica," which came from the 46th.

* "Nicknames and Traditions of the Army."

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

SERGEANT-MAJOR, ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Returning home at the peace, the regiment formed part of Picton's Division in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras, Waterloo (when Kempt fell), and the occupation of Paris.

No further active service was undergone until between 1830–41, against the insurgents in Canada, when Lieutenant Weir was treacherously murdered; but in 1846 the 32nd embarked for India, and shared in the glories and dangers of Mooltan, Sorajkhoond, and Goojerat.

But the most glorious record of the 1st battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is that of the Mutiny. Armed but with the "Brown Bess," it held the Residency at Lucknow until relieved by Havelock, while a detachment of seventy men at Cawnpore, under Captain Moore, died the death of brave men, when treacherously betrayed into Nana Sahib's hands. Under Maxwell it fought at Calpee, Lucknow and Cawnpore (again), and in Oude and the Trans-Gogra operations. Victoria Crosses were won at this time by Lieutenant S. H. Lawrence, Captain H. G. Browne, Corporal W. Oxenham, and Private W. Dowling.

A 2nd battalion of the regiment existed from 1756 to 1763 (when it became the 71st), another was formed about 1796 and disbanded about 1802, and another existed from 1804 to 1814.

The present 2nd battalion (the 46th) arose thus:—With the increase to the army and navy in 1741, appear regiments numbered from the 54th to the 60th. One of these, the 57th, was present at the battle of Gladsmuir, near Prestonpans, and Falkirk; and on the general reduction of the army in 1748, when one Line and ten Marine regiments were disbanded, it became the 46th, and wore yellow facings.

In 1757 it sailed for America, and suffered severely in the abortive attempt on Fort Ticonderoga, the siege of Fort Niagara, and the attack on Fort Leir during the conquest of Canada. Thence it sailed to form part of the expedition against Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Havannah. Returning to Great Britain, after a short stay it left again for America, where it landed in 1776, and took part in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Peck's Hill, Brandywine, Germanstown, and Monmouth Court House.

After a night attack made by the light company (then forming with other such units a "light battalion"), shortly after Brandywine, in which some three hundred Americans were bayoneted, the enemy declared they would give no quarter to their assailants, whereupon the survivors of the attacking party dyed their feathers red to prevent others suffering in their stead. The right for the light company of the 46th to wear the red feather was confirmed in 1833, and, on the abolition of "light companies," the whole battalion wore a red ball on the shako.

In 1778 the 46th embarked for St. Lucia; there it again distinguished itself, and was permitted in consequence to wear a white plume instead of the red and white tuft usually worn;* but the light company still wore the red feather.

It took part in suppressing the Carib Insurrection of 1795, which, insignificant as it was, led to thirteen engagements and a loss of four-fifths of the regimental strength. Its next active service was at Dominica in 1805. There, attacked by a much stronger body of French from Roseau, the 46th defended the town with the greatest bravery

* Official History. Cannon.

until obliged to abandon it and march across the island to Fort Prince Rupert. For this gallant conduct against great odds the 46th was authorised to wear "Dominica" on the colours. Detachments also served in a small naval engagement in 1806, and two years later took part in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. The regiment was in New South Wales and India from 1813 to 1832, seeing much trying service against bushrangers, etc., on the one station, and Mahratta insurgents on the other.

Present in the Crimean War, "Sevastopol" was added to the list of honours; and finally the regiment took an active part in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, where it fought at the two battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. and shared in the Nile campaign of 1884–85.

When the regiments were numbered in 1751, the 32nd wore white facings and green linings to the coats. The 46th wore yellow facings in 1881; now both wear white. The buttons bear the bugle and Duke of Cornwall's coronet; the collar the county badge, also coroneted, with the motto, "One and All." The helmet-plate has across the bugle-strap two red feathers (from the 46th), with below the turreted arch (in commemoration of the defence of Lucknow, in which the 32nd took so distinguished a part). The Sphinx and "Egypt" appeared formerly on the appointments of the 46th. The "United Red and White Rose" is the territorial badge.

The Militia battalion is the Royal Cornwall Rangers (1760), which was the first to volunteer for service in Ireland, when the men seem to have worn red, with blue facings. In 1875 they were titled the "Duke of Cornwall's Own," and were equipped as Rifles, in green with black facings; in 1881 they ceased to be Rifles.

The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Cornwall, Falmouth (grey and scarlet), the 2nd Cornwall, Bodmin (scarlet and white).

The 32nd seem to have had no pet name; but the 46th have been called "Murray's Bucks," after their colonel; the "Surprisers," after the attack on Wayne's brigade in 1777, when the red tuft was won; and the "Lacedemonians," from their then colonel having once, when under fire, made a lengthy speech about the discipline of those people.

The depôt is at Bodmin.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The 43rd Foot, formerly the Monmouthshire Light Infantry, and linked, from 1873 to 1881, with the 53rd, was combined with the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which had been up to then linked with the 85th, to form the present regiment.

The 1st battalion was raised in 1741, and assembled at Winchester; but it did not receive its numerical title until 1751. Its county title was bestowed in 1782, and it was made Light Infantry in 1803. Its first active service was in North America in 1757, etc., where it was present at Louisburg and Nova Scotia, and took an active part in the storming of the heights of Abraham at Quebec, earning from the French the encomium that "they levelled and fired *absolument comme un coup de canon*." * It shared in the defence of Quebec, at Montreal and Sillery; and also saw fighting at Martinique and Havannah.

Returning home in 1764, the regiment was sent back ten years later to America, to take part in the War of Independence, and shared in the fighting and heavy

* Sir R. Levinge.

From a Photograph by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

OFFICERS, ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

loss at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill; at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, and New York Island; at Quaker's Hill, and other affairs, until the capture of York Town. Then it went home, but was soon sent to the West Indies, to take part in the attacks on Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe in 1794.

The 43rd was at Copenhagen, and afterwards saw much and distinguished service in the Peninsula: first at Vimiera, where the men displayed the greatest gallantry; next, under Moore, at Corunna, where, it is said, "many men came to take their places in the ranks crawling on hands and knees, so fearfully lacerated were their feet;" * and finally, with the 52nd and 95th, as part of Crawford's Light Brigade. With it the 43rd saw almost continuous fighting. It was at the Coa, Busaco, Pombal, Redinha, Castelnuova, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Sabugal, Salamanca (where it advanced "in line for a distance of three miles under a cannonade with as clean and firm a front as at a review"), Vittoria, Vera, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The names of twelve of these battles and "Peninsula" adorn the colours.

After the peace the regiment embarked for America, and was under fire at New Orleans and at Fort Bowyer, Mobile. Though too late, on its return home, to take part in the Waterloo campaign, it formed part of the Army of Occupation from 1815 to 1818, and also of that in Portugal in 1827.

Assisting to suppress the Canadian insurrection in 1837, it saw no serious active service until the Kaffir War of 1851–53, when it was present at the Waterkloof and Berea. During the Mutiny the 43rd marched from Bangalore to Calpee——1,300 miles—during the hot weather, and was employed at Kirwee, Bundelcund, etc. This campaign gained the V.C. for Private Addison and Captain F. A. Smith.

In New Zealand it took part in the campaign of 1861–63, where the loss was heavy, and has seen no further important war service since, except against the Moplas in Malabar in 1873.

Among the distinguished officers of the regiment must be mentioned the historian, Sir W. Napier.

A 2nd battalion existed from 1804 to 1817, and served under Moore in Spain and at Walcheren, where the army had 12,000 men on the sick list in fourteen days.

The present 2nd battalion, the old 52nd, has an equally brilliant history with the 1st. It is difficult even to summarise it. It was raised as the 54th fifteen years after the 43rd, and rendezvoused at Coventry; but it got its well-known number in 1757, its county title in 1782, and its "Light Infantry" designation in 1803. Embarking for Canada in 1765, it was transferred to Boston in 1774, and fought at Concord, Bunker's Hill (where the grenadier company had only eight of its total strength untouched),† Brooklyn, Pell's Point, White Plains, Fort Washington, Rhode Island, Forts Montgomery and Clinton, Brandywine, Wayne's Skirmish, and Freehold.

The next active service of the 52nd was in India; at Cannanore (where Private Taylor sounded the depth of the ditch under a heavy fire), Dindigull, Bangalore, Savendroog (where the band played "Britons, Strike Home" during the assault), Outredroog, and Seringapatam (where the enemy lost 20,000 men), and Pondicherry. For these services "Hindoostan" was added to the colours.

* "Her Majesty's Army." W. Richards. † "Historical Record of the 52nd." W. S. Moorsom.

After much and varied service it embarked for the Peninsula. It was at Vimiera and Corunna with Moore; and then, as part of the celebrated Light Division, took a glorious share in the great war, taking part in nearly every action, and, with the 43rd, adding the above battles, as well as "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Oñor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula," to the colours.*

In the Waterloo campaign the attack of the 52nd on the flank of the Imperial Guard materially helped to turn the fortune of the day; and the next campaign, in India, in 1857, showed that the gallantry of the regiment was undiminished. At the siege of Delhi, Robert Hawthorne, of the 52nd, won the Cross for Valour at the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate, when he acted as bugler, and when, "attached to Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Royal Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy musketry fire, and had him removed without further injury." Lance-corporal H. Smith also gained the Cross on the same day.

Second battalions of the 52nd were formed; the first in 1798, which afterwards became the 96th; and another in 1804, which was disbanded in 1816 after much service at Copenhagen, the Corunna campaign, Walcheren, and Holland.

The uniform of the 43rd, at all times scarlet, was at first somewhat like that of Dragoons, the facings white and the lace gold. The officers, too, carried fusils like those of the grenadiers. In 1782 a black stripe was added to the lace, and in 1803 the uniform "was scarlet and silver Hussar-pattern jackets, with grey pelisses trimmed with black fur." The 52nd had originally buff facings; both battalions now have white. The button bears the bugle wreathed with "Oxfordshire;" on the collar, the same, crowned, on an edgeless button with a "piece of gold Russian braid" attached. The bugle and the regimental title is worn on the helmet-plate and waist-plate. The badge of the rose was given on the amalgamation of the battalions.

The Militia battalions are the Royal Bucks, raised in the reign of Charles II., which volunteered for Ireland in 1798 and 1813, and for service in France in 1814; and the Oxford (1778), which served in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War.

The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Oxford University, Oxford (scarlet and blue), the 2nd Oxfordshire, Oxford (scarlet and white), the 1st Bucks, Great Marlow (grey and scarlet), the 2nd Bucks, Eton College (grey and light blue), and the cadet corps, Oxford Military College.

The nickname of the 43rd was "the Light-Bobs"; that of the 52nd is not recorded.

THE KING'S OWN (YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

This regiment is built up of the 51st, or 2nd Yorkshire West Riding battalion, and the 105th, or Madras Light Infantry. These had been already linked by the organisation that obtained from 1873 to 1881.

The 1st battalion, raised in 1755, was numbered the 53rd; but on the disbandment of the two other regiments it became the 51st; the county title, "2nd Yorkshire West Riding Regiment," was added in 1782; the "Light Infantry" in 1809; the name "King's Own Light Infantry in 1821; and its present designation in 1881.

* "History of Lord Seaton's Regiment" (52nd Light Infantry).

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Two years after its formation it served in the French Coast Expedition; and then at Bock, Minden, Corbach, and Warburg; at the defence of Port Philip in Minorca in 1771, where, after an heroic struggle, during which 1,900 out of a total of 2,600 had perished, the garrison was compelled to surrender. But they marched out with all the honours of war, and "an involuntary shout burst from the enemy as they passed, and many of the French officers were affected to tears."

In 1794 the regiment was engaged at Fiorenza and at Bastia, in Corsica, where it captured a redoubt at the point of the bayonet, and without firing; and in 1800 it did good work in Ceylon; but its most distinguished service was in the Peninsula, where it was sent in 1808.

The 51st was present at Corunna, and at Walcheren; returning to Portugal, it fought at Fuentes d'Oñor, Sabugal, Salamanca, Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes, earning the right to carry seven of these names and "Peninsula" on the colours. In 1813 "every man of the 51st starting in pursuit of the French, under Soult, put a sprig of laurel in his cap, 'according to an old custom of the corps,' and the other regiments gave three cheers as they passed by, the bands striking up the 'Minden March.'"

In the campaign of 1815 it was on the left at Waterloo, and shared in the storm of Cambray; but after that the 51st saw no further active service until 1852, when it took part in the first Burmese War at Pegu, Martaban, etc., while a detachment on board the H.E.I.C. steamer *Sesostris* acted as marines at Rangoon, Bassein, etc.* A Burmese bell captured at Rangoon was presented after this campaign, in 1858, to the City of York.† It assisted to suppress the Hazara insurrection in 1863, and joined the Jowaki Expedition in 1877, completing its Indian service about that time by forming part of the army for the Afghan campaign. In that war the 51st was present at Ali Musjid, Zatra Khel, at the numerous punitive expeditions about Jellalabad, and Jugdulluck, etc. For gallantry near Ali Musjid Lieutenant Reid gained the Victoria Cross.‡

The last name on the battle-roll is that of "Burma, 1885–87."

The 2nd battalion of the regiment was the "2nd Madras European Regiment," and was formed in 1839, changing its name in 1858 to the "2nd Madras Light Infantry," and, in 1861, to the "105th Madras Light Infantry." It saw service in Madras and Burmah between 1839 and 1860.

The uniform is scarlet, the present facings blue; but those of the 51st were originally "grass green," and were changed to blue in 1821. The facings of the 105th were yellow or "pale buff."

On the button is worn the "Minden wreath," a French horn, or bugle, crowned, with a rose in the centre; the collar bears the bugle and rose alone; the helmet-plate and waist-plate have in addition the motto "Cede nullis," which came from the 105th.

The 3rd battalion was formed from the 1st West Yorks Militia, raised in 1759, and which was formerly a Rifle regiment.

The only Volunteer battalion is the 5th West Riding (scarlet and blue), with head-quarters at Wakefield.

* "British Army." Major Lawrence-Archer. † History of the Regiment. W. Wheater.
‡ "Her Majesty's Army." W. Richards.

The regiment has been called the "Kolis," from the initial letters of the words "King's Own Light Infantry."

The depôt is at Pontefract.

THE KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

This is composed of the old 53rd and 85th Foot, the one a Shropshire regiment, the other the "Bucks Volunteers," a Light Infantry battalion, created so in 1808, and formerly linked with the 52nd. In 1755 Colonel Whitmore, of the 3rd Foot Guards, was authorised to form a regiment, which at first was named the 55th, but by the disbanding of two other battalions soon afterwards it was numbered the 53rd. To this was added the county title of the "Shropshire Regiment" in 1782, and its present territorial designation in 1881.

It first saw service in America in 1776 under Burgoyne, with whom it surrendered at Saratoga in 1777; and for a short time, in 1790, served as marines. When the revolutionary war broke out on the Continent in 1793 the battalion saw service at Famars, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Vaux, Prémont, Marets, Landrécies, Cateau, Lannoy, Roubaix, Mouveaux, Leers (where it lost half its strength), Pontéchin, Nieuport, and Tournay, for which services it was authorised to carry the two last names on its colours. In 1795 the 53rd was transferred to the West Indies, where it joined in the attack on and capture of St. Lucia (bearing the name also on the colours), the suppression of the St. Vincent insurrection, and was at Trinidad; returning in 1802 to England, and embarking in 1805 for India, where it remained eighteen years. It was engaged at Fort Adjighiore, Callinger, Nahn, Kalunga, and Copaul Droog, after which it came home for a time, but returned to India in 1844. In 1846 it shared in the Sutlej campaign, served in the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and was in reserve at Goojerat (adding these names to the colours, and receiving a medal from the Indian Government). At Sobraon the 53rd advanced without firing "a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them."

Meanwhile a 2nd battalion had been in existence from 1803 to 1817, and had added the name of the leading Peninsular battles to the roll of honour. Embarking for Portugal in 1809, the 2nd battalion saw service at Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Almeida, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Almarez, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Toulouse. Finally it formed the guard for the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, receiving the exile's thanks for the attention and respect he had always experienced from every individual in the 2nd battalion of the old 53rd. While there the sergeants who had distinguished themselves were decorated with Peninsular medals.

The 1st battalion of the 53rd served through the Mutiny, and took part in the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the capture of Lucknow, in the operations in Oude, and in the Trans-Gogra districts, especially distinguishing itself at the assault of Meangunge. This campaign won the Cross for Valour for Lieutenant A. K. French, Sergeant-major Pye, Sergeant Dynon, and Privates Kenny and Irwin. The two latter were "elected by the private soldiers of the regiment."

Its next important active service was in Egypt in 1882, when it assisted to defend Alexandria, and in the attack on Kafr-ed-Dauar and Damietta. After that it was in due course transferred to Suakin.

From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand*

1. Cadets—Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
2. Cadets—Royal Military Academy Woolwich.

The present 2nd battalion was formed in 1793, and was then entitled "The 85th, or Bucks Volunteers." Present at Walcheren, it fought under the Duke of York at St. Andria and Thuyl; it served later under Abercromby in Holland; returned to Walcheren in 1809; and embarked for the Peninsula in 1811, being engaged at Fuentes d'Oñor and Fort Christoval at Badajoz, after which it returned home; but it was again sent to the seat of war in 1813, and took part in the fighting at the Nive, Barrouilhet, the Bidassoa, Urogue, and on the Adour.

Thence it was sent to America, and shared in the brilliant affair of Bladensburg, as well as at Baltimore; then, after a short stay in Jamaica, it was again employed on the continent, at New Orleans, on the Mississippi, and Fort Boyer.

After this the 85th did only general, though arduous, duty in various parts of the world, notably in South Africa, where the Zulu power of Panda and Cetewayo was menacing. The next campaign of the 85th was in 1879, when it formed part of the Field Force in the Kurrum Valley. For its services in this campaign the regiment added "Afghanistan, 1879–80," to the battle-roll.

The 53rd had formerly red facings, with yellow-lined coats, while the 85th had blue facings, which are now worn by the combined regiments. In 1821 the 85th wore silver lace. The buttons bear "Shropshire," crowned, with the monogram "K.L.I.," and two laurel twigs. The collar has the bugle, the helmet-plate the same, with "K.L.I., as also has the waist-plate. The forage-cap has the bugle, laurel twigs, monogram, and "Shropshire" on an eight-pointed star. The "Rose" badge was added to the territorial regiment; the motto comes from the 85th, and is "Aucto splendore resurgo," for its general good service.

A Shropshire Militia was raised in 1762, but disappeared; and the present 1st Militia battalion, raised in 1778, did duty in Scotland in 1797, and in Ireland in 1813. The other Militia battalion, the Hereford, was also formed in 1778.

The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Shropshire, Shrewsbury (scarlet and white), the 2nd Shropshire, Newport (grey and black), and the 1st Herefordshire, Hereford (scarlet and black).

The nicknames of the battalions are, of the 53rd, the "Brickdusts," from their red facings, and the "Old Five-and-threepennies," from the number of the regiment and the daily pay of the subalterns. The 85th were called "the Elegant Extracts," as the officers were in 1813 picked from other regiments.

The depôt is at Shrewsbury.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The 68th and 106th, linked from 1873 to 1881, became, when territorialised, the Durham Light Infantry.

Raised in 1788 from the 2nd battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the former became Light Infantry in 1808. The 68th saw much and varied service up to 1811 at St. Lucia, Walcheren, and Flushing; but in that year it embarked for the Peninsula. There the regiment was present at Salamanca, Burgos, Pampeluna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle—where it especially distinguished itself in the assault on the redoubt of San Pé—Orthes, the Adour, and Bordeaux. The regiment saw no further active service until the Crimea, where the men took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and

in the siege of Sevastopol, losing in the campaign in killed, wounded, etc., 10 officers and 319 privates. Victoria Crosses were won by Captain Hamilton and Private Byrne.

In 1864 the 68th shared in the Maori War, and at the Gate Pah made the turning movement which closed the line of retreat to the enemy, and which, by forcing them to return, may have been one of the causes which led to the first defeat of the storming column on the other side. The campaign cost the regiment 4 officers and 47 men killed and wounded. Sergeant Murray won the Cross for Valour at Tauranga for "running up to a rifle-pit containing from eight to ten of the enemy, and without any assistance killing or wounding every one of them."

A second battalion, created about 1811, took part in the Peninsular War.

The present 2nd battalion first appears in 1839 as the "2nd Bombay European Regiment," and was a Light Infantry force. In 1861, on the amalgamation of the Indian with the Home army, it became the 106th Bombay Light Infantry, and received its present title in 1881. It has had two predecessors bearing the same number—the Black Musketeers, which existed for three years, formed in 1760 in Ireland, and the "Norfolk Rangers," which lasted from 1794 to 1795.

The principal record of active service is the Persian War of 1856–57, for which it has added Reshire, Kooshab, and Bushire to the list of honours. The climatic difficulties were more difficult to encounter than the armed force of the enemy, and the battle of Kooshab was an entire rout. The arms of the British had much to do with the victory, as the total loss was only 5 officers and 78 men. The Enfield rifle, which was used in this campaign, proved "a source of real terror to the Persians. One of their horsemen, making a threatening demonstration at 800 yards' distance, was neatly picked off by a single shot fired by an officer of the 2nd European Light Infantry." * Notwithstanding the weather and the nature of the roads, the force marched forty miles from Bushire to Kooshab in thirty hours.

In 1885 the 2nd battalion was despatched to Egypt, went up the Nile, and fought in the action at Ginniss.

The scarlet uniform has white facings. The bugle, crowned, appears on the button, the bugle alone on the collar, and the same badge, with the addition of "Durham Light Infantry" on the helmet and waist-belt. The initial letters "D.L.I." appear on the slings of the bugle worn on the forage-cap. The regimental badge is the Rose.

The 1st and 2nd Durham Militia, at Barnard Castle and Newcastle, raised in 1760, as the Durham Fusiliers, and in 1853 respectively, form the 3rd and 4th battalions. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Durham, Stockton-on-Tees (scarlet and white); the 2nd, Bishop Auckland (green and scarlet); the 3rd, Sunderland (scarlet and white); the 4th, Durham (green and scarlet); and the 5th, Gateshead (scarlet and dark green).

The 68th was known as "The Faithful Durhams."

The depôt is at Newcastle.

* "British Battles by Land and Sea."

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

THE COLOURS—HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The Line Regiments *(continued)*.

Taking the remainder of the Line regiments in their order of precedence according to the "Army List," they divide themselves into two groups: first from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), the old 14th, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) Regiment, formed of the 49th and 66th Foot.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks next to the latter.

The last group commences with the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), the 50th and 97th, and concludes with the York and Lancaster Regiment, built up of the 65th and 84th battalions.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

Raised originally in Kent by Sir Edward Hales in 1685, it was designated the "Bedfordshire Regiment" in 1782, the "Buckinghamshire Regiment" in 1809, and received the present title of the "West Yorkshire" in 1881.

Like many of the early regiments formed at that time, it saw service at Landen (where it suffered severely, especially in officers, its lieutenant-colonel being taken prisoner), Huy, Kenoque, and Namur; shared in the suppression of the Jacobite risings in 1715 at Sheriffmuir and Glensheil, and again in 1746 at Falkirk and Culloden; besides assisting in the defence of Gibraltar in 1727. It saw much varied foreign service of a not very interesting character between 1750 and 1790, being employed against the Caribs and in the American War of Independence, at Great Bridge. In 1780 the 14th acted as marines under Admiral Darby.

At Famars, in 1793, the colonel, to encourage the men when checked, made their own band strike up the enemy's revolutionary air of "Ça ira," and led them to victory. At the siege of Valenciennes, one hundred men being required for a forlorn hope, the whole regiment volunteered, and the first ten men for duty in each company were chosen for the dangerous service; and at Dunkirk, Prémont, Landrécies, Tournay, Nimeguen, and Gueldermalsen they showed equal valour until the campaign terminated.

At Tournay the regiment turned a position held by the enemy on the Lannoy road, being guided by a French emigrant corporal—one Gilbert Cimitière—who for this bravery received a commission in the 6th West Indian Regiment, and eventually commanded the 48th. For its continuous gallantry the 14th was granted authority to wear "Tournay" on the colours.

In 1796 the regiment sailed for the West Indies, and took part in the capture of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Porto Rico; and in 1807 served in the East Indies, assisting to capture Tranquebar in the Carnatic, the island of Mauritius, and in the storm of Djökjokarta in Java. It joined in the attack on the pirate State of Sambas, the storm of the fortress of Hatrass, the operations against the Pindarees, and finally in the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826, where the men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and earned the permission to bear the name on their colours. For their general distinguished service in the East, "the Royal Tiger," superscribed "India," was granted as the regimental badge.

A 2nd battalion appeared in 1804, and served at Corunna, Walcheren, the siege of Flushing, and on the coast of Italy. It was disbanded in 1817. A 3rd battalion

also lived from 1813 to 1816, and took part in the campaign of 1815, at Waterloo, and Cambray. The 14th remained a single battalion until 1858, when another 2nd was raised, and this took part in the New Zealand campaign between 1860 and 1866, as well as in the Afghan War of 1879–80, when it behaved with great steadiness, coolness, and gallantry at the affair of Mazina. Meanwhile the other battalion had been transferred to the Crimea in 1855, and shared in the dangers of the siege of Sevastopol, and especially in the attack of the Redan, on the 18th June.

The scarlet uniform had, up to 1881, buff facings; but when the territorial system was introduced these were changed to white. In 1765 the White Horse and "Nec aspera terrent" was ordered to be worn on "the black bearskin caps" of the grenadiers and the "white caps" of the drummers. The regimental badges are the Royal Tiger, granted after the services in India up to 1831; the White Horse, and the motto, "Nec aspera terrent," restored in 1855; and the Prince of Wales's Plume, given in 1876, with the title "Prince of Wales's Own." The buttons bear the Royal Tiger, in a circle on which is "India," the word "Waterloo," and the regimental name. The tunic collar has the Plume; the helmet-plate the White Horse and motto; the waist-plate the Royal Tiger; and the forage-cap the White Horse, with "West Yorkshire."

The 3rd battalion comes from the 2nd West York Militia (1759), which has on its colours "Mediterranean," for its services there during the Crimean War. It was also on guard in London during the Gordon Riots in 1780, helped to man the Sheerness batteries in 1797, and served in Ireland on several occasions. The 4th is the 4th West York (1798). Both these had once as a badge the white rose, granted in 1811. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st West Riding (scarlet and white), York; the 3rd West Riding (scarlet and white), Bradford; and the 7th West Riding (green and black (Leeds).

The 14th are known as "the Old and Bold," and as "Calvert's Entire," from the regiment having been once kept up to a strength of three battalions for the benefit of their colonel, Sir Harry Calvert.

The depôt is at York.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The regiment was raised in Nottingham in 1685, and was first employed against the adherents of James II. in Scotland at Killiecrankie and Cromdale. Several times in its history it had to meet Jacobite risings, being recalled to England from Flanders for this purpose in 1708, when the French threatened to land a force with the "Old Pretender"; and returning also in 1715, when the next rebellion threatened, to fight at the Pass of Glensheil in 1719, and against the remnants of the Spanish expedition despatched for the same purpose to Kintail. It was eventually recalled also from Flanders in 1745 to take part in the battle of Culloden. Few British regiments except the 15th had shared in the suppression of all the Stuart insurrections.

Returning to its early history in Flanders, the 15th saw service at Huy, Fort Kenoque, and Dixmude, after the surrender of which their colonel, Sir James Lesley, was cashiered; at Kaiserswerth, Nimeguen, Venloo, Ruremonde, Liége, Bonn, Huy, and Limburg; with Marlborough at Schellenberg and Blenheim; at Landen, Huy,

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 4TH V.B. THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGT.)
2. 2ND LANCASHIRE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Neer-Hespen, Helixem, and Ramillies; at the surrender of Brussels, Ghent, Ostend, Menin, Dendermond, and Aeth; at Oudenarde, Lisle, Ghent, Bruges, Tournay, Malplaquet, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Arleux, and Bouchain.

At Blenheim, it is stated, an unpopular field-officer said to his men before the battle that "he had been to blame, and begged to fall by the hands of the French, not theirs," to which the reply was given, "March on, sir! the enemy is before us, and we have something else to do than think of you just now."* The officer was shot at the moment of victory.

In 1741 the regiment formed part of the expedition against Carthagena, where, though the Castle of Bocca-chica was stormed, the main attack failed, and the troops were removed first to Cuba, then to Jamaica, and finally to England.

It saw much varied service on the Continent and French coast before 1751, and in that year embarked for North America. There it took part in the capture of Louisburg, when eleven colours were taken; in the operations that led to the capture of Quebec, and the battle on the heights of Abraham, where Wolfe fell; in the defence of the place when besieged by the Chevalier de Louis, and the offensive operations against the French at Montreal.

The 15th was next despatched with the force collected for the reduction of Martinique and Havannah, where nine warships, with the capital, were taken; and was afterwards engaged in the American War of Independence, in which it served at Charleston, Long Island, New York, White Plains, Fort Washington, Peek's Hill, Danbury, Compo, Philadelphia, Brandywine, Germanstown, and Whitemarsh. After these campaigns it was again employed in the reduction of the West Indian islands of St. Lucia and St. Christopher; but when in garrison, later, at St. Eustatius, the French recaptured the island, and made the detachment of the 15th there prisoners of war. Soon after, the flank companies of the regiment were taken prisoners in defending St. Christopher, but were allowed to return to England, not to serve until exchanged.

In 1794 it again saw service at Martinique and Guadaloupe; in 1805 it was in the West Indies as marines, under Nelson; and in 1807–1810 it took part in the expedition against Grenada, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Martinique, and Guadaloupe. The latter island seems to have been a frequent bone of contention; for after the outbreak of war in 1815 it was again taken possession of and garrisoned by the 15th. The last active service of the regiment on the American continent was the suppression of the rebellion in Canada in 1838. It assisted to subdue the Kandian insurrection of 1847; and was sent to Canada in 1861, when war with America threatened.

A 2nd battalion was raised from the Militia in 1799, but was reduced in 1802; the next was formed in Yorkshire in 1804, and disbanded in 1816; the present one was added in 1858, and took part in the Afghan campaign of 1879–80.

In 1782 the county title of the 15th was the "East Riding Yorkshire Regiment"; its present title was given when the army was territorialised.

It is curious to notice the difference between the old times and the new. In 1881 "Hart's Army List" gave but two battles—"Martinique" and "Guadaloupe"; the present "Army List" gives "Blenheim, "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Louisburg," "Quebec, 1759," and "Afghanistan, 1879–80," in addition.

* "Advice to Officers." Quoted by W. Richards in "Her Majesty's Army."

The original facings were yellow; now they are white. The regimental badge is composed of the eight-pointed laurelled star (formerly worn by the 15th), and the white rose, derived from the Militia battalions. The lace has the black stripe that distinguishes it and seven other regiments, said to be worn in memory of Wolfe's death at Quebec; but the origin of the custom is obscure. The badge is worn on the button, the tunic collar, the helmet-plate, and on the waist-plate (with the regimental title).

The 3rd battalion of the 15th is the East Yorkshire Militia (1760). The Volunteer battalions are the 1st and 2nd East Riding regiments (scarlet and white), Hull and Beverley. The 15th bears the name of the "Snappers," because in the American War the men continued to cock and "snap" their Brown Besses, though they had no powder wherewith to load them. The regiment has also been called the "Poona Guards."

The depôt is at Beverley.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

Though the "Old Sixteenth" has few battles on its colours—bearing only the names of "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet"—it was created as far back as 1688 by James II. Raised in Middlesex, it was quartered by William III. in Bucks, being given the title of the "Buckinghamshire Regiment" in 1782, which was altered in 1809 to that of the "Bedfordshire."

From 1689 to 1712 it saw much active service on the Continent, being present at Walcourt, Steenkirk, Landen, and Namur; at the sieges of Kaiserswerth, Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liége, Huy, and Limburg; and at Schellenberg, Helixem, and Neer-Hespen, Ramillies, and Oudenarde; at the sieges of Lisle (where Sergeant Littler "swam across the river with a hatchet, and cut the fastenings which held up a drawbridge, to enable a party to pass the stream, for which act of gallantry he was rewarded with a commission in the Buffs"), Tournay, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Arleux, Bouchain, and Quesney, as well as at the battle of Malplaquet.

In 1740 it served as marines, but saw no active service; and the year after a detachment was present at Carthagena, and was decimated by disease; while another was compelled to surrender at Barton Bridge in 1779, when attacked with overwhelming odds by a force under the Spanish governor of Louisiana; but other detachments successfully defended Savannah and Pensacola in the same campaign, and saw much severe fighting until 1782, when they returned home. The regiment next did duty in the Maroon War of 1795, and in 1804 at Surinam, where and at Barbadoes it lost during its stay 27 officers and 500 men.

A 2nd battalion, formed while the regiment was in the West Indies, served in Paris during the occupation in 1815, and was disbanded or amalgamated soon after; the present 2nd battalion was raised in 1858.

The facings, originally white, were yellow in 1751, and so remained until the present territorial designations were adopted, when, as an English regiment, it reverted to white. The badge is the united red and white rose; but formerly it appears to have worn "the Grand Cross of the Bath." A hart crossing a ford (the device of the Hertford Militia) is worn (on a Maltese Cross over an eight-pointed

star) on the button, helmet-plate, and waist-plate; the hart alone on the tunic collar and forage-cap.

The Militia battalions are the 1st Bedford (1763), which had for its motto "Pro aris et focis," and at one time wore the "bugle" as a Light Infantry force; and 4th Hertford (1759). The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Hertfordshire, Hertford (grey and scarlet), the 2nd Hertfordshire, Little Gaddesden (grey and grey), and the 1st Bedfordshire, Bedford (scarlet and white).

The earliest nickname was "The Old Bucks"; since then, in allusion to its ill-luck in having to do its duty of late years in parts of the world where campaigns were not raging, it has been called the "Peace-makers" (no names having been on the colours until the territorial system was introduced) and the "Feather-beds," from having "seen no service since Malplaquet." Not to see active service is the misfortune, not the crime, of a regiment.

The depôt is at Bedford.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Towards the end of 1688 this regiment was raised near London, and with the 9th (Cornwall's regiment) embarked for Ireland the following year for the relief of Londonderry; but misled by the governor of the town, it returned to England without taking part in the city's defence. For this, Richards, the first colonel of the 17th, was deprived of his commission.

The regiment served in the Netherlands at Fort Kenoque, Namur, St. Denis, and elsewhere, returning home in 1697; but it again re-embarked for the Continent in 1702, and saw much hard fighting at Kaiserswerth, Venloo, Ruremonde, Liége, Huy, and Limburg. At Namur a son of the notorious Colonel Blood was in command of the regiment, and is referred to as "a brave and scientific officer, who commanded the British artillery at the battle of Blenheim." Thence the 17th went to Portugal, and shared in the capture of Valencia de Alcantara and Albuquerque, and was engaged at Badajoz and Alcantara, at Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almanza, where, with a loss of twelve officers, and many men killed and wounded, it was compelled to surrender.

In 1715 it met the Jacobites at Sheriffmuir; but after that saw no important foreign service until 1757, when it embarked for Nova Scotia. With a few brief intervals it did almost continuous duty in North America until 1786, taking part in the siege of Louisburg and the capture of Cape Breton; at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Montreal, when was completed the conquest of Canada; at Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; at Havannah, in the West Indies; in the War of Independence at Long Island, Brooklyn, New York, White Plains, Fort Washington, Trenton—where the men had to cut their way back "through the enemy at Prince Town"—Brandywine, Philadelphia, and Germanstown; at Freehold, in the retreat through the New Jerseys, and at Stony Point, where the 17th became prisoners of war. After exchange the regiment was engaged at Guildford Court House and York Town, where it was again compelled to surrender.

The 17th, then two battalions strong, joined Abercromby's expedition to Holland in 1799, and after some unimportant foreign service sailed for India in 1804. There it stormed Forts Chumar and Comona, in the Bundelcund district, and Fort Jutgurgh

in Nepaul; defeated the enemy at Jubbulpore; and, returning to England in 1823, was, two years later, authorised to bear on the colours the Royal Tiger and "Hindoostan" for its services in that country. In the official history of 1847 the former is "passant regardant," with a green coat and gold stripes.

The 17th returned to India in 1836, and in the first Afghan War assisted to capture Hyderabad in Scinde, on the way, as the Ameer of that country refused a passage to the British army. It stormed Ghuznee and fought at Khelat, bearing these names afterwards on the colours for gallantry in the campaign. The commanding officer also received the order of the "Dooranee Empire" from Shah Soojah. It next saw service outside Aden, marching on one occasion "forty miles in twenty-two hours;" and, later on, in the Mahratta district and in Scinde.

In 1854 the 17th was despatched to the Crimea, to share in the dangers of the siege and in the taking of Kinburn. At the Redan, in 1855, Corporal P. Smith won the Victoria Cross for gallantry in helping the wounded. Finally the 1st battalion went to India in 1870, and assisted in the attack of Ali Musjid, at the affair of Futtehabad, and other operations in the Koorum and Hazara valleys.

A 2nd battalion, formed in 1799, was disbanded in 1802. The present 2nd battalion was raised in 1858. The county title of the regiment was bestowed in 1782.

The original facings were "greyish white"; now they are white. The lace has a black stripe. The badge is the Royal Tiger ("regardant"), with "Hindoostan"; and in Cannon's "History" this is correctly depicted in green with gold stripes. It was granted in 1825 for gallant behaviour in the Nepaul War of 1814, when a standard bearing this emblem was taken. The regimental custom for the drummers to wear tiger-skin aprons arises from the same circumstance. The Irish harp came from the Militia battalion for its good service in 1798. This badge, laurelled, with "Hindoostan" and "Leicestershire," is worn on the button and waist-plate; in the latter case the Irish harp is added. The tunic collar and helmet bears the tiger and wreath.

The 3rd battalion is the Leicestershire Militia (1760), with headquarters at Leicester. It served in Ireland in 1798, and volunteered for foreign service during the Mutiny. The only Volunteer battalion is the 1st Leicestershire, which wears the regimental uniform.

The 17th have been called the "Lily-whites," from their facings; "The Bengal Tigers," and "The Tigers," from the regimental badge.

The depôt is at Leicester.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

Colonel Francis Luttrell was the first commanding officer of the companies of pikemen and musketeers, which were incorporated in 1689 in one regiment. The number (19th) was officially recognised in 1751; the county name ("1st Yorkshire North Riding Regiment") in 1782; and its present territorial designation just a hundred years later. The title "Princess of Wales's Own" was added in 1875. It first did duty as marines for a short time; and then in the campaign in Flanders, where it fought at Steenkirk, Landen, and Namur. It was also at Cadiz and Vigo in 1702; but the next important foreign service was in Flanders, for a part of the regiment embarked in 1709 to take part in the battle of Malplaquet; the whole regiment, later on,

From a Photograph by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1ST WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

being at Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Arleux, and Bouchain. After this campaign it was not engaged in any serious operations for forty years, when it served at Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Val. The regiment behaved with great gallantry at Belle-Isle, and saw much, though unimportant, foreign service in North America (at Monk's Corney, Fort Ninety-six, and Eutaw Springs); at Quiberon and La Vendée; at Nieuport and Gueldermalsen in 1794, &c.; and in 1799, when five companies were engaged at the storm of Seringapatam.

In 1803 the 19th was employed against the Kandians (who behaved treacherously, and massacred a detachment of 7 officers and 172 men in cold blood); in 1809 at Travancore; in 1810 at the capture of the Isle of France; and against the Kandians again in 1815, when the king was taken prisoner; after which it saw no important active service until the Crimean War. In this campaign the 19th did good work at Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol—notably at the Quarries—and in the assault of the Redan on the 8th of September, 1855: a name always associated with that of young "Redan Massey," a lieutenant in the 19th, whose bravery in remaining in the open under fire was worthy of the "Cross." The latter was won during this war by Privates J. Lyons and S. Evans. The regiment embarked for India in 1857, but saw little service until 1868, when the Hazara expedition took place. During the Nile campaign it was on the line of communications, and took part in almost the last skirmish in the Soudan—that at Giniss.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1756, became the 66th two years later. The present 2nd battalion was formed in 1858.

The battle names on the colours are "Malplaquet," "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol."

Fifes were introduced into the regiment in 1747.* The facings described in 1751 are "deep green," and continued green until 1881, when they were changed to white. The badges are the White Rose, used formerly by the Yorkshire Militia, and the cypher of the Princess of Wales, crowned and with the Danish Cross, granted in 1875. The cypher and cross, with the title, "Princess of Wales's Own," is on the button; the former alone on the collar, the forage-cap and helmet-plate; on the waist-plate the same, with "Yorkshire Regiment."

The 3rd and 4th Battalions are the late 5th West York Militia (formerly red, with buff facings, and raised in 1853), and the North York Militia (once red, with black facings, and raised in 1759). At one time they were dressed and equipped as Rifles. The Volunteer battalions are the "1st North Riding," North Allerton (scarlet and white), and the "2nd North Riding," Scarborough (scarlet and "grass-green").

The 19th has had the name of the "Green Howards," to distinguish it from the 24th, which at one period was called "Howard's Greens," and the "Buff Howards," or 3rd Foot; all three regiments having in their time been commanded by a Howard. Later on the title was changed to "Howard's Garbage," but why it is hard to say. When serving in Egypt it was called "The Bounders."

The depôt is at Richmond, Yorkshire.

* Cannon.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

The Duke of Norfolk raised a body of pikemen, musketeers, and grenadiers in 1689, which in 1751 ranked as the 22nd Regiment of the Line, and received the county title in 1782, which was not changed when the army was territorialised.

In the Irish War of 1690–91 it fought at the Boyne, Limerick, Ballymore, Athlone, Aughrim, and Galway; and, after some unimportant foreign service, a detachment shared in the defence of Gibraltar in 1727. The whole regiment was engaged at Louisburg and Cape Breton in 1758, its grenadier company taking part in the battle on the heights of Abraham when Wolfe fell; and in 1761 it was despatched to the capture of Dominica, Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Havannah.

In the War of American Independence the 22nd was present at Bunker's Hill, Long Island, Fort Washington, Rhode Island, the defence of Newport and Quaker's Hill, returning home after the cessation of hostilities in 1783. The Cheshire Regiment was sent to the West Indies in 1793, and the following year again assisted at the capture of Martinique and St. Lucia, and also of Guadaloupe and St. Domingo. In 1803 it was serving in India; and, under Lord Lake, fought at Deeg and Bhurtpore; but in 1810 it was sent as part of the expedition to the Mauritius, and returned home thence in 1819.

Except when serving in Jamaica in 1813, when it was employed in suppressing a servile insurrection there, it saw no active service until after 1841, when it embarked for Bombay. Leaving Kurrachee in January, 1843, the 22nd, after a most harassing march across the desert, with a force commanded by Sir Charles Napier (who became colonel of the regiment), destroyed the abandoned fort of Emaum Ghur; one of the companies later on gallantly repelled an attack by 8,000 Beloochees on the British Residency in Hyderabad; and the whole regiment finally shared in the glories of Meeanee on the 17th February, 1843, when it led the attack. It was in this battle that Napier displayed a remarkable example of generalship. He noticed that the enemy—35,000 men against 2,600 British troops—had rested his left on the Shikargah, which was surrounded by a lofty wall, in which there was only one entrance. Into this the general directed Captain Tew, of the 22nd, to thrust his company, and hold the gap at all hazards, thus neutralising a larger body of the enemy. So "the great disparity of numbers was thus abated, and the action of 6,000 men paralysed by the more skilful action of only 80!" * Captain Tew was killed. The regiment was also engaged in the battle of Hyderabad, again leading the assault.

Medals were given for the campaign; and Sir Charles Napier, in presenting them, thus emphasised the meaning and value of such decorations. He said, "Thus, soldiers, are medals won, more by discipline than by any extraordinary efforts of individual courage. To reward this obedience, medals are bestowed, so that every man who wears this honoured badge is known to the world as one who, in the midst of the noise, the danger, and the confusion of battle had obeyed orders, and performed the three great duties of a soldier—first, not to fire without orders; next, when he does fire to level low, so as to make sure of striking down an enemy; thirdly, to keep his rank and dress upon his colours. The medal tells the world that he has bravely done these things."

* "The Conquest of Scinde."

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1st Middlesex Volunteers, Royal Engineers.

The 22nd saw further field-service in the Kolapore district in 1844, capturing Forts Punalla and Pownghur, Monuhurr and Monsentosh, the village of Seevapore, etc.

At one period in its history the regiment was permitted to recruit its ranks with "poor boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen from the parish poor-houses." They were taken for long service, and made good soldiers.

This was also one of the regiments that possessed a regimental "Order of Merit," divided into three classes: the first a silver-gilt medal suspended round the neck by a blue ribbon; the second a silver, and the third a bronze medal, similarly worn. King George III. gave it his official sanction by accepting one of the first class.

A 2nd battalion appeared and disappeared in 1814. The present one was raised in 1858.

The names of "Louisburg," "Meeanee," "Hyderabad," and "Scinde" appear on the colours.

The red uniform had in 1751 "pale buff" facings; referred to as "buff," 1881, and changed to white the next year. The badges are "the united red and white rose," and the acorn and oak-leaves, with the Brunswick star. The latter were given the regiment after Dettingen. The Prince of Wales's Plume was worn on the caps of the Cheshire Militia. The acorn and oak-leaves, with a circle having the name of the regiment on an eight-pointed star, is worn on the button; the acorn and oak-leaves alone on the collar; the plume on the star on the helmet-plate.

The Militia battalions are the 1st and 2nd Royal Cheshire, raised in 1759 and 1797 respectively. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Cheshire, Birkenhead (grey and scarlet); the 2nd Cheshire, Chester (scarlet and buff); the 3rd Cheshire, Knutsford (scarlet and white); the 4th Cheshire, Stockport (scarlet and white); and the 5th Cheshire, Congleton (grey and scarlet).

The nickname was the "Two Twos"; but after 1759, when red clothing was issued to them, they were called "the Red Knights."

The depôt is at Chester.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

The two battalions forming this regiment were the 28th (North Gloucestershire), and 61st (South Gloucestershire), which were "linked" before they were territorialised.

The former, raised in 1694, was, with the exception of a detachment left at Newfoundland, disbanded four years later; but it reappears in the "Army List" in 1702. It took part in the battles of Huy, Neer-Hespen, and Ramillies, was decimated at Almanza, was with the Vigo expedition in 1719, was present at Fontenoy, and in the L'Orient expedition of 1746.

The next names on its colours to that of "Ramillies," which is the first, are "Louisburg" and "Quebec, 1759." These were granted for its services in the campaign which cost Wolfe his life, and for its work at Montreal and Silléry. The 28th also assisted in the capture of Martinique and Havannah, and seemed fated to see most of its active service in the West; for, after fighting in the War of American Independence at Brooklyn, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germanstown, it was employed in 1778 at St. Lucia and St. Kitts; and in 1796 it again returned to the West Indies, to serve at St. Lucia and Grenada.

Meanwhile it had fought also in Flanders, at Nimeguen and Gueldermalsen, in

1794; and after service at Minorca and Cadiz, it embarked for the Egyptian campaign of 1801. There, at Alexandria, it won the distinction, peculiar to the 28th, of having the number formerly, and now the Sphinx, both in front and in rear of the head-dress. For in the battle it was attacked in rear as well as in front, and met the assault in line, the men standing back to back. It took part also in the affairs of Mandora and Aboukir.

After service at Copenhagen and elsewhere the 28th went to Portugal. It was in the retreat to Corunna; afterwards at Walcheren, leaving a part of its strength to fight at the Douro and Talavera, and at Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajoz, and Albuhera. In this latter fighting a 2nd battalion, formed in 1803, and disbanded in 1815, took part. The other battalion served at Arroyo dos Molinos, Almaraz, Burgos, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. At Waterloo it suffered heavily, being reduced to four companies, and the "colour-staffs were shot to pieces; one of them was two yards long, the other only one."* The French cavalry failed to break their square, and the 28th stood firm, with Picton's cry, "Remember Egypt!" in their ears.

Despatched to India in 1842, the 28th was prevented by sickness from taking part in the Afghan campaign, and saw no further fighting until 1854, when it was filled up to war strength with some difficulty;† but it distinguished itself at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, where the men showed the greatest bravery in the attack on the cemeteries.

The 61st was formed from the 2nd battalion of the Buffs, and received its number in 1758. It had two predecessors; the first existed from 1742 to 1748, and the second afterwards became the 59th. It first saw service, as the 61st, at Guadaloupe in 1759, and next at the celebrated defence of Minorca in 1781; at St. Lucia in 1795; and in America from 1776 to 1780, where it fought at Stillwater.‡

After serving in South Africa in 1799, it joined General Baird's command for the Egyptian campaign, and, marching across the desert from Kosseir on the Red Sea, reached Kennah, on the Nile, in ten days. The march was most distressing, and a drummer died of exhaustion. Private Connell, when he was reported missing, had the heroism to go back and find him, notwithstanding his own weariness. He found the drummer dead; but Connell's conduct in this case led to his being eventually commissioned in the 61st. The regiment took part in the siege of Alexandria, after which the officers were given gold medals by the Sultan, and "Egypt," with the Sphinx, was added to the colours. At Maida, in 1806, the flank companies crossed bayonets with the French; and for their gallantry the word "Maida" was placed on the "appointments of the grenadiers and light infantry of the 61st."§

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1803, did duty in Ireland, and was disbanded in 1814. Meanwhile the whole of the 1st battalion was despatched to Portugal in 1809, and remained there till the end of the war, sharing in the glories of Talavera (where Corporal Rose distinguished himself, and was eventually rewarded with a commission), Busaco, Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo; at the siege of the forts of San Vincente, St. Cajetano, and La Merced, outside Salamanca; at the battle of Salamanca (where

* "Narrative of the Campaigns of the 28th Regiment." Lieut.-Col. Cadell.
† "Historical Record of the 28th." Colonel Brodigan.
‡ "Regiments of the British Army." Trimens.
§ "Official Records." Cannon.

From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 2nd Gloucestershire (Bristol) V.E.
2. 2nd Yorkshire (Leeds) V.E.

Privates Crawford and Coulson carried the colours to the front when the officers fell); and at Burgos, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

The 61st was despatched to India in 1845, and did not return home until 1860. During this period it took part in the Sikh War, fought at Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, was engaged in the frontier war near Peshawur in 1851, and finally at the siege of Delhi during the Mutiny. Here Doctor H. T. Reade gained the Cross for Valour.

The present facings are white; but the 28th had originally yellow, and the 61st pale buff facings, the latter from its having been once a battalion of the 3rd Foot. The buttons bear the royal crest and the initials "G.R." within a laurel wreath of single leaves; the tunic collar bears the Sphinx over "Egypt," with two laurel-twigs; in the front and on the back of the helmet is also the Sphinx, etc.; and the waist-plate has, in addition, the territorial title. The latter, with the arms of the city of Gloucester, is worn on the forage-cap.

The Royal South Gloucester and the Royal North Gloucester Militia form the 3rd and 4th battalions. They were raised in 1750 and 1761, and the latter had the royal crest on its buttons. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Gloucestershire, Bristol (green, with green facings), and the 2nd Gloucestershire, Gloucester (green and red).

The 28th were called "The Braggs," from the name of one of their colonels, who is said to have commanded the regiment for twenty-five years, and "The Slashers," either from their bravery at White Plains and the Brunx, when they wore short swords, and used them, or from the story that on one occasion in Canada some of the officers disguised themselves as Indians, and attacked a magistrate who had given great offence to the regiment, "and with their swords slashed off his ear." *

The depôt is at Bristol.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

The linked battalions that comprise this regiment are the 29th (Worcestershire) and the 36th (Herefordshire).

The former appears in 1702, and first saw active service in Flanders at Neer-Hespen, Ramillies, and Ostend. It is believed to have been at Almanza, and certainly served at Gibraltar in 1727. It formed part of the Cape Breton expedition in 1745, and its flank companies surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga. Detachments of the 29th served as marines in Lord Howe's victory of the 1st June, 1794, and some of them suffered heavily. The regiment saw service at Grenada, in the West Indies, in 1796; in Holland with the Duke of York in 1799; at Roleia and Vimiera, where the men greatly distinguished themselves; at Talavera and Albuhera; and in numerous other affairs. Lord Wellington, sending the 29th home to recruit, after three years' service, said of them that they had "distinguished themselves in every action fought within that period." After a short service in North America the regiment returned in 1815; but though too late for Waterloo, it was at the capture of Paris and remained in France until 1818. In 1842 it was sent to India. It shared in the glory of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and in the second Sikh War at the Chenab, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat.

* "A Familiar History of the British Army." Stocqueler.

Wellington once said of this magnificent regiment, on an occasion when his advance against the French was checked, "I really must set the 29th at them."

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1756, became the 74th two years later. Another, added in 1804, was disbanded in 1814; a third, added in 1846, was consolidated with the 1st in 1850.

On the 28th June, 1701, Viscount Charlemont received the royal warrant to raise the regiment which became the 2nd battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment. It received its official number, the 36th, in 1751; was called the "Herefordshire Regiment in 1782; and was territorialised in 1881.

It first did duty as marines, and then in the expedition to Cadiz; saw service at Barcelona, both in the siege and subsequent defence; at Montjuich, Requena, Cuenza, and Almanza (where the regiment was nearly destroyed); formed part of the expedition to Quebec in 1711; fought at Sheriffmuir in 1715 against the "Old Pretender"; embarked for the West Indies in 1740 to take part in the operations at Carthagena, Bocca-chica, and Lazar the following year; again was despatched to crush the Jacobite rising of 1745, and was present at Falkirk and Culloden; was at the battle of Val in 1747; assisted at the capture of Cherbourg, and in the destruction of the batteries at St. Lunaire in 1758; and served at Belle-Isle in 1761.

From 1783 until 1798 it saw much service in India. The regiment took part in the operations against Tippoo Sahib, at Mangalore, Cannanore, and again at Sattimungulum and Shawoor; under Cornwallis it saw service at Bangalore, Seringapatam, and Nundydroog; and assisted at the capture of Pondicherry.

In 1800 the 36th was at Quiberon and Minorca; in 1807 at Buenos Ayres; in 1808–9 at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; and then, returning home, served at Walcheren and Flushing. But its most prolonged and distinguished service was in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814. During that period the "Herefordshire" did its duty at Fuentes d'Oñor, Barba del Puerco, Especha, Ronda, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and the retreat thence, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Sorauren, Urdax, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, Vic Bigorre, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Bayonne. For these services, described by Wellington as "an example to the whole army," it was authorised to bear "Peninsula" and the names of nine battles on the colours. It shared finally in the occupation of Paris in 1815, since which time it has seen no important active service.

In the Peninsula queues and hair-powder were worn by the 29th; and the men, instead of having canvas packs painted the colour of the yellow facings, had calf-skin packs, the hair outside.* The facings of the 36th were green, or grass-green, until its amalgamation with the 29th; now they are white. The regimental motto, "Firm," is derived from the 36th; but its origin is obscure. It was at one time supposed to have been derived from the word used in Cornwallis's despatch after the capture of Bangalore; but it was certainly known and used in 1773, if not earlier, and appeared on the regimental seal. The official authority to bear it on the colours was given in 1816;† but it disappeared later, and was restored to the regiment in 1880. The regimental badge is the "united red and white rose." An eight-pointed star, with a lion inside a circle bearing the name of the regiment, crowned, is on the button. The star is said to have been granted to the 29th by George III.; the lion

* Lawrence-Archer. † Cannon.

From Two Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 2ND V.B. WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

2. 2ND CHESHIRE (RAILWAY) VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

was worn as far back as the end of the last century, on the officers' "breast-plates" and elsewhere. The star, with the Garter and its motto, and "Firm," appears on the collar; the star, with the castle (derived from the Worcestershire Militia), and "Firm," is on the helmet-plate; and similar decorations are worn on the waist-plate and forage-cap.

The 29th have had many quaint regimental customs, some of which are still retained. They formerly "dined at mess in cross-belts, and wore swords." An old toast is "The Custom of the Regiment." At one time the men possessed a snuff-box, "always held by the ugliest man in the regiment." When in Mauritius the drummers were black; and the band used to play "Hearts of Oak" before parade, in remembrance of Lord Howe's victory, in which the regiment shared.

The Worcester Militia (formed in 1778) form the 3rd and 4th battalions. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st and 2nd Worcestershire, with head-quarters at Kidderminster and Worcester. Both have green uniforms and green facings.

The nicknames have been for the 29th "The Ever-sworded," "The Old and Bold," "The Guards of the Line," and "The Vein-openers." The latter name is said to have arisen during the American War. The 36th were known as "The Saucy Greens."

The depôt is at Worcester.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

The 30th (the Cambridgeshire), a title granted in 1782, and the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire), linked together under the old system, form the present East Lancashire Regiment.

The 1st battalion appears in 1694; but, except the officers and servants, it was disbanded in 1698, after serving at Namur. It reappears about 1702 as Colonel Saunderson's "Regiment of Marines," drawing recruits from Lincolnshire. As marines the men did good service at Gibraltar, the sea-fight off Malaga, Barcelona (under Sir Cloudesley Shovel), Alicant, Tortona, Lerida (1707), Cagliari, Nova Scotia, Dunkirk, and elsewhere. It was again disbanded at the Peace of Utrecht, and was almost immediately restored on the Irish establishment as a battalion of the Line; but it did not officially receive its number until 1751. As the 30th it served at Minorca in 1718, at Gibraltar in 1727–28, and in the Rochefort expedition. Then it once more served as marines, and took part in the great battle off Cape Finisterre in 1747 between Lord Anson and Admiral de Jonquière.

Its next services were at Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Belle-Isle; in Carolina in 1781; at the siege of Toulon, and the capture of Corsica. Then it for a third time did duty in the fleet; after which it assisted to reduce Malta; and earned its first badge of "Egypt" with the Sphinx for its share in Abercromby's campaign in 1801. After much desultory service of no great importance, during which on more than one occasion the men also did duty as marines, and including the Pindaree campaign of 1817, when the regiment served at Aseerghur, it embarked for the Crimea, and fought at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol.

A 2nd battalion of the 30th was raised about 1809, and was disbanded in 1817; but during its short existence it took part in the defence of Cadiz, and was engaged at Torres Vedras, Badajoz, Salamanca, etc., and suffered severely. Returning home, it

fought at Waterloo, and again met with heavy loss. So marked was it, that the Duke mistook the heap of killed and wounded of the 30th and 73rd regiments for a square.*

There have been several 59ths. The first served from 1742 to 1748, and became the 48th; the second was raised in 1755, and, as the "Pompadours," was eventually re-numbered the 56th; the third began as the 61st, and on the reduction of certain other regiments it remained on the Irish establishment as the old 59th. The county title of 2nd Nottinghamshire was added in 1782; the territorial amalgamation occurred just a hundred years after.

Its active service began with the War of American Independence, when it came under fire at Bunker's Hill; it served on board the fleet of Admiral Rodney, saw some fighting with it, and took part in the defence of Gibraltar, 1783; it did duty with the Duke of York in Holland, and was present at Nimeguen; and in 1796 was at St. Vincent. After the rupture of the Peace of Amiens the men were employed in constructing the martello towers erected to check a French descent, and were drilled as gunners for their defence.†

The first name added to the list of honours by the old 59th is the "Cape of Good Hope," where the regiment formed part of Sir David Baird's command at its capture in 1806; and soon after it was despatched to Madras, and thence re-embarked, to share in the capture of Mauritius and Java, 1810–11. It returned to India to fight in the Mahratta War, and distinguished itself at Bhurtpore, 1825; but saw no further active service until the operations in China in 1857 at Canton, the White Cloud Mountains, and Nantow. These, the precursors of the China War of 1859–60, were interrupted by the occurrence of the Mutiny in India. The last campaign of the 59th was that of Afghanistan, 1878–80, when the men behaved with the greatest gallantry at Ahmed Kheyl. During some operations against the Ghilzai tribes Captain Euston Sartorius was severely wounded, and won the Victoria Cross.

A 2nd battalion of the 59th existed from about 1803 until 1816. It was at Corunna with Moore; with Wellington at Vittoria, San Sebastian, the Nive and Bayonne; in the Waterloo campaign it formed part of the brigade at Hal, and assisted in the storm of Cambray; finally, in 1816, it practically ceased to exist by the drowning, at Tramore, when the transport *Seahorse* was wrecked, of the whole of the battalion, except 4 subalterns and 25 men, who were transferred to the 1st battalion.

The original facings of the 1st battalion were yellow, those of the 2nd white; now both wear the latter colour. The Sphinx over "Egypt" is on the button and waist-plate, with the Lancaster rose and the name of the regiment. The rose also appears on the collar and forage-cap; the Sphinx, etc., again on the helmet-plate and forage-cap.

A 3rd battalion, raised in 1798, was disbanded the following year. The present is the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, and had as badges the "Plantagenet wreath," the "Brunswick star," and the "Lancaster rose." It was raised in 1853. The Volunteer battalions are the 2nd Lancashire, Blackburn (scarlet and white), and the 3rd Lancashire, Burnley (scarlet and black).

The 30th has naturally been called "the Treble X's" and "the Three Tens." The 59th were called "the Lily-whites," in allusion to the colour of their facings.

The depôt is at Burnley.

* Richards. † Lawrence-Archer.

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

The 31st (Huntingdonshire) battalion, linked to the 70th (Surrey) battalion, has become, under the territorial system, the East Surrey Regiment.

In 1702 Colonel George Villiers raised a regiment of marines, and as such, between 1702 and 1713, it fought at Cadiz and Vigo Bay; at Barcelona, Gibraltar, and Fort Monjuich, near Barcelona; at the capture of Carthagena, Alicant, Iviça, Majorca, Minorca, and Sardinia; in the attack on Toulon; the capture of Nova Scotia, and the recapture of Alicant; and in the attack on Cette. At the conclusion of hostilities the regiment ceased to be marines, and was incorporated in the Line as the 31st, still bearing seniority from 1702. It was officially numbered in 1751, and got its county title of the "Huntingdonshire" in 1782.

Its first service as a Line regiment was at Sheriffmuir in 1715, and in 1746 it was at Culloden, thus sharing in the suppression of both the Jacobite risings. It was at Dettingen, Fontenoy (where only eleven men of the "grenadier company came out of action"), and at Val.

At Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, it suffered so severely from yellow fever in 1765 that at one time it could only muster a corporal and six men for duty;* and, while in the West Indies, the regiment assisted to suppress the Carib insurrection in St. Vincent. After a short sojourn at home, the 31st embarked for America in 1775, and the flank companies, taking part in Burgoyne's expedition, surrendered with him at Saratoga. Detachments served at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe in 1794; at St. Lucia again in 1796; in Holland—at Alkmaar, Bergen, and Egmont-op-Zee in 1799; and at Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz in 1800.

In 1803 the regiment was in Jersey, and while there the powder magazine caught fire, owing to the negligence of a bombardier. Cannon tells the story thus:—"Private William Pentenney, of the 31st regiment, assisted by two inhabitants of Jersey, broke open the magazine when another moment's delay would probably have been too late, the fire having nearly reached the spot where the powder was deposited when he entered. With infinite coolness and decision he carried the nearest barrel away in his arms, and continued so to act until the whole stock was removed out of danger." For his presence of mind and gallantry he was awarded a total pension of £32, a gold medal, and a ring of silver lace round his arm.

The regiment served under General Fraser in Egypt in 1807, and in Italy under Lord William Bentinck, in 1814, at Albaro and Genoa; after which it saw no important active service until 1842, when it marched with General Pollock, and fought at Peshbolak against the Shinwaris, Mazeena, the Jugdulluck Pass, Tezeen, and occupied Cabool, in the retreat from which severe skirmishing occurred in the mountain passes. Embarking for Calcutta in 1825, one wing had taken passage in the *Kent*, which took fire in the Bay of Biscay, and 76 out of 484 souls were lost; this wing rejoined the other at Berhampore. In 1845, as part of the Ferozepore field force, the regiment took part in the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah; and at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon in 1846. Four colours were captured by the 31st in the Sikh War. The Queen's colour and regimental colour were in fragments, and the "Army of the Sutlej" received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

* Cannon.

Joining the army before Sevastopol in May, 1855, the regiment served at the siege of that place; and saw its last active service in the China campaign of 1860 at Taku, and in the operations against the Taepings in 1862, when the 31st served at Shanghai, Nantsiang stockade, and the assault of Kadin, Tsinpoo, Tsolin, and Najow.

There have been two 2nd battalions. The first, formed in 1756, became the 70th in 1758; the second existed from 1804 to 1814, and fought at Corunna, the Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Alhandra, Olivenza, the sieges and capture of Badajoz, Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Almaraz, Burgos, Vittoria, Bastan, Roncesvalles, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Maya, Nivelle, the Nive, St. Pierre (after which the "regimental colour of the 31st was added as an honourable augmentation to the shield of the late Earl of Strafford"),* Garris, Orthes, Aire, Toulouse, and Bayonne. When disbanded all the men fit for service were transferred to the 1st battalion.

The present 2nd battalion (late the 70th Regiment) first appears as the 2nd battalion of the 31st in 1756, but was made independent, as the 70th, in 1758; this received the title of "Surrey" in 1782, changed to the "Glasgow Lowland Regiment" in 1812, but reverting to the former county name in 1825. In the early part of its career it saw little active service; but in 1794 it was engaged in the capture of Martinique, in 1807 at the capture of the Danish Islands, and in 1810 at that of Guadaloupe. A detachment was in the Plattsburg Expedition of 1814; and for its gallant services in the Maori War of 1863–66 (when it shared in the hard fighting at the Gate Pah), with the Candahar column in 1878–79, and at Suakin (where it fought at Hasheen and Tamai), it has added the names of "New Zealand," "Afghanistan, 1878–79," and "Suakin, 1885," to the honour roll.

The facings of the 31st were buff; those of the 70th, first grey, then black (1768 to 1881). Now the regimental facings are white. The badge is "the united red and white rose." On the button is a star; the county name on a circle crowned, two twigs of laurel, and the arms of Guildford; the latter comes from the Militia battalions. The same arms are worn on the collar, on the helmet-plate (with the star); the same (with the regimental title) on the waist-plate. The star, with the laurel twigs and crown, appears on the forage-cap. The lace has a black stripe top and bottom, as worn by seven other regiments only. It is said to be in remembrance of the death of Wolfe at Quebec. The star was worn on the caps of the 31st and Militia battalions.

The 1st and 3rd Royal Surrey Militia form the 3rd and 4th battalions of the regiment. They were raised respectively in 1759 and 1798. The Volunteer battalions are, in order, the South London, Camberwell (green and scarlet); the 3rd Surrey, St. George's (green and rifle-green); the 5th Surrey, Kingston-on-Thames (green and scarlet); and the 7th Surrey, Upper Kennington Lane (scarlet and white).

The 31st bore the name of the "Young Buffs," to distinguish them from the 3rd Foot. It is said to have arisen from George II. saying at Dettingen, "Well done, old Buffs!" and when told it was not that regiment, replying, "Well done, *young* Buffs, then!"

The depôt is at Kingston.

* Lawrence-Archer.

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3RD VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT).

"The Duke of Wellington's Regiment" was originally the 33rd, and was linked to the 76th until 1882, when it was territorialised under its present title.

The former, raised in 1702, was called the 7th York West Riding Regiment in 1732, and received the crest, motto, and title of the Duke of Wellington when His Grace died in 1852. It is the only regiment named after a subject who was not of royal birth.*

It saw much hard service between 1705 and 1710, especially at Valencia d'Alcantara and at the disastrous affair of Almanza. Disbanded in 1713, it was soon re-formed, and placed on the Irish establishment. It next served with great gallantry at Dettingen and Fontenoy, on the Jaar (near Tongres) in 1706, and at Val the following year.

Much desultory service was seen by the regiment from 1757 to 1790. It did duty on the coast of France in 1757–58; then in Germany, under Granby, in 1760-62; next in America from 1776 until the peace that followed the War of Independence, fighting at Brooklyn, Fort Washington, Brandywine, Germanstown, Freehold, Camden (where the American loss was greater than the total British force engaged), Guildford, Charleston, and York Town; finally the flank companies served in the West Indies.

Under the great leader whose name it now bears, the 33rd was at the Waal and Bremen in 1795; but, ordered to the West Indies, it was driven back by the heavy gales of that winter, and was sent to the Cape—a curious instance of the difference between the days of sailing-ships and these, when steam renders such difficulties of small import. From the Cape the 33rd went to India, to see service again in 1799 at Malavelly and Seringapatam; at Mauritius later on; at Stralsund in 1813; in Holland, under Graham, to fight at Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814; and, lastly, in Halkett's brigade in the Waterloo campaign (where its loss was heavy both at Quatre Bras and Waterloo) and in the occupation of Paris.

In 1854 it was sent to Malta, and formed part of the "first British troops that had been there since the Crusades."† Transferred to the East, in the Crimean campaign it served with the Light Division at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol; in the latter part of the war it did good service at the Quarries, on the 18th June and 8th September, 1855. Detachments served during the Mutiny at Byet, Dwarka, and elsewhere; but its last important active service was with Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian expedition. In the storm of the hill fortress of Magdala Private J. Bergin and Drummer M. Magner won the Victoria Cross for being first in the citadel.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1756, became the 72nd, and ceased to exist in 1763.

Turning to the late 76th, there have been several of that number. The first appears in 1756, and became a two-battalion regiment on the Irish establishment. Of these one battalion lost half its strength when the *Lichfield* was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, and all the survivors were made prisoners by the Moors; the remaining half became the 86th, and was disbanded in 1763. The other battalion was raised to two, and was at Belle-Isle and Martinique in 1761–62; it also disappeared in 1763.

* Lawrence-Archer. † Lawrence-Archer.

The second regiment was the 76th Highland Foot, formed in 1777, and served in Jersey, and then in America, at the surrender of York Town, etc. During this campaign "400 of the Highlanders were horsed, but without regular bridles and saddles, and sent forward as Mounted Infantry."* This regiment was disbanded in 1784.†

The present representative of the 76th was recruited in 1787 by the East India Company; but when there seemed little use of their services, the Company refused to embark them for India in their own vessels. Hence arose a more intimate connection between the Royal Government and that of the Company in Hindostan. A Bill, called the "Declaratory Bill," was passed by Parliament. By it "was laid the foundation of that system of double government which continued in force until 1858. All business was to be carried on in the name of the Company, which retained the whole patronage except the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief and other functionaries, whose appointment was subject to the veto of the Crown; but the Board of Control absolutely dictated the political conduct of the Government." It was the beginning of true Imperial rule.

Thus the 76th went to India as the servants of the State, to do gallant duty, between 1790 and 1799, at Savendroog, Bangalore, and Seringapatam. Then it served with Lake in the brilliant victories of Leswarree (here, helped by the 8th Hussars, forty-four standards and seventy-two guns were taken), and Allyghur, Deig, and in the fighting at Bhurtpore. The regiment suffered a loss of 213 men; and the general himself said, "I pray to God I never may be in such a situation again." The "Company" recognised the value of its services by presenting a "Standard of honour," and the State by bestowing the badge of the "Elephant with Howdah."

The 76th was at Corunna and Walcheren; landed in the Peninsula in 1813, and formed part of Lord Aylmer's brigade (62nd, 84th, 85th, and 76th) at the battles of the Pyrenees, the Bidassoa, the Nive, the Adour, and Bayonne; and fought at Plattsburg in 1814. The 76th since then has done its duty well, and seen much foreign but not much active service.

Both battalions of the regiment have had in their time red facings. There is a curious tradition that regiments so distinguished have lost the original facings granted to them. This is certainly not the case in the history of the two battalions of a regiment that has so grand a record, with Dettingen, Mysore, Seringapatam, Allyghur, Delhi 1803, Leswarree, Deig, Hindoostan, Nive, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, and Abyssinia on its roll of honour. The facings of both battalions are now white. Its badges—the crest and motto ("Virtutis Fortuna Comes") of the "Iron Duke," who served in the 33rd—were authorised in 1853, but really used before that date. The Elephant, with "Hindoostan," was granted the 76th in 1807 for "rescuing from confinement the Great Mogul, and for the capture of Delhi and Agra." The button bears the elephant, etc., with the title; the collar the elephant, etc., the helmet-plate the Duke's crest and motto, as does the forage-cap; the waist-plate the elephant and "West Riding Regiment." The elephant and howdah had originally the word "Hindoostan" round it, instead of "superscribed."

* "British Army." Lawrence-Archer.

† *Vide* "Sketches of the Scottish Highlanders," by Major-General D. Stewart; and "Life of General S. Graham," by Colonel J. J. Graham.

From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1ST MIDDLESEX (VICTORIA AND ST. GEORGE'S) VOLUNTEERS.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are composed of the 6th West York Militia, whose badge formerly was a white rose. It was founded in 1853. The Volunteer battalions are the 4th West Riding, Halifax; the 6th West Riding, Huddersfield; and the 9th West Riding, Skipton-in-Craven. They all wear scarlet, with white facings.

The 33rd bore the name of the "Have-a-Cake Lads," from the recruiting sergeants carrying an oat-cake on their sword-points; and, later, the "Duke of Wellington's Own." The 76th have been called the "Immortals," from their bravery in India; the "Pigs" from the elephant badge resembling a pig; and the old "Seven-and-sixpennies," from the number of the regiment.

The depôt is at Halifax.

THE BORDER REGIMENT.

The late 34th and 55th regiments of Foot have been joined to form this regiment.

Of the combined list of honours the 1st battalion gave the names Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Peninsula, as also Sevastopol and Lucknow; the 2nd battalion gave China (1842), Alma, and Inkerman, and shared with the other battalion the honours of Sevastopol.

The services of the regiment are extensive, therefore, though neither of its component battalions is as ancient as some of the earlier regiments. The 1st battalion was formed in 1702, chiefly in Norfolk and Essex, and first saw active service under Lord Peterborough at Barcelona, suffering severely in some of the battles in which it was engaged, and being employed also as marines on board the fleet. Between 1710 and 1712 it was present at the actions of Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Arleux, and Bouchain; and disappeared, as many other regiments did, on the reduction in the army after the Peace of Utrecht. It was revived in 1715; was at Vigo in 1718, and at Gibraltar in 1726, serving there as marines for a while again, and proceeding to Flanders after Dettingen, to behave with such gallantry in covering the retreat at Fontenoy as to receive for its earliest badge a laurel wreath, a regimental distinction only granted for two other battles—Minden and Albuhera.

The 34th returned to England to take part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745–46, and was engaged at Falkirk and Culloden. In 1757 it shared (with three other regiments) in the defence of Minorca, and in 1758 was at the capture of Cherbourg, as well as that of Havannah in 1762. A second battalion which had become the 73rd disappeared in 1763. The regiment shared in the American War of Independence, and, either wholly or in part, fought at Fort Stanwix, Stillwater, and Saratoga.

In 1782 it was localised, and called the "Cumberland Regiment." It saw much service between this date and the Peninsular War, being at the capture of Guadaloupe, at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, and at the Cape in 1800. Proceeding thence to India, the 34th was almost continuously employed against the Pindarees and Mahrattas at Dummul, Kooshgul, Darwar, and Bejapore; and detachments joined in the storming of Sholapore and Copaul Droog. The Peninsular honours descended to it from the 2nd battalion formed in 1803, which did duty at Busaco, Badajoz, Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. This was disbanded in 1817; a former 2nd battalion,

raised in 1757, was made a separate regiment—the 73rd—the following year. At Alemtejo the 2nd battalion served under Sir Rowland Hill. At Arroyo the regiment captured the 34th regiment of the French Line; and the brass drums and drum-major's staff then taken were long used in the regiment, and for many years the men wore red-and-white tufts in the head-dress.

After some unimportant work in quelling disturbance in Canada in 1838, it saw no further active service until 1854, when it went to the Crimea for the siege of Sevastopol. The men especially distinguished themselves at the sortie of the 22nd of March, 1855, and the assaults of the 8th and 18th of September. In this campaign Privates Coffey and Sims won the Cross for Valour, as did Private Richardson for bravery in the campaign of 1859 in India.

The outbreak of the Mutiny caused the regiment to be sent to India. It was at Cawnpore in 1857, and with Sir Colin Campbell at Lucknow, Azimghur, and the operations in Oude and the Trans-Gogra.

The present 2nd battalion began life as the 57th, and was first raised in 1733, when it had dark-green facings. It became the 55th in 1757, and saw service first in Canada in 1736, fighting at Ticonderoga, Louisburg, and Niagara. After the conquest of the country it came home, to return again to North America on the outbreak of the War of Independence, and to be engaged at Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germanstown, and many other battles, as well as serving at St. Lucia in the West Indies. Soon after it returned home, and, like the other battalion, received a county designation, "the Westmoreland Regiment," later on.

The services of the 55th for many years after this were varied, but not striking. It shared in the Netherlandic War on the outbreak of the French Revolution, and saw fighting at Nimeguen and elsewhere; was transferred to the West Indies, and served at St. Lucia and St. Vincent; returned to Holland in 1799, and fought at the Helder, Crabbendam, Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, and Alkmaar; was in the West Indies again at St. Domingo; and, finally, returned once more to Holland in 1812–14, when it suffered severely at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom.

After some minor but troublesome service at the Cape against the Kaffirs, and in India in the Coorg War, the 55th sailed for China for the war of 1842, and fought at Chusan, Shanghai, Ningpo, Ching-Kiang, and Nankin. When the expedition started for the Crimea, the regiment was appointed to Sir De Lacy Evans's Division, and was engaged at the Alma, at Sevastopol (especially during the sortie of the 26th of October, in the attack of the Quarries, and the assault of the 8th of September); and at Inkerman in Pennefather's brigade. Except in the Bhotan War, it has seen no serious active service since 1855.

Like the majority of the English regiments, the uniform is red, with white facings; but the 34th had once yellow, and the 55th green facings.* The appointments bear a laurel wreath, in remembrance of Fontenoy, an old badge of the 34th; and within it the dragon and the word "China," granted to the 55th. The helmet-plate bears the Garter-star, and, in addition, "the Border Regiment" and "Arroyo dos Molinos." The Garter-star of the waist-belt, which bears also the Garter-motto, was the badge of the Cumberland Militia. The red-and-white enamel of the helmet-plate may be a

* In Cannon's history the grenadier cap is shown as worn by the grenadier company, the green ball by the "Light Bobs," and the red-and-white tuft by the men.

memorial of the red-and-white tuft formerly worn on the shako ball of the 34th in remembrance of Arroyo dos Molinos, 1811. It replaced the red-and-white pompons formerly worn. The distinction of bearing "Arroyo dos Molinos" on the appointments is peculiar (the Border Regiment inherits from the old 34th the right to wear it), inasmuch as usually only the names of *general* actions were so placed. The forage-cap bears the dragon within a laurel wreath. The "Royal Worm" was formerly worn in the drummers' lace in remembrance of Fontenoy, but it disappeared in 1873.

The Militia battalions are the Royal Cumberland, Carlisle (1760) and the Royal Westmoreland, Carlisle (1759); they were amongst the Militia regiments which shared in the campaign of 1814 in France. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Cumberland and 1st Westmoreland (both scarlet and white).

The nickname of the 55th was the "Two Fives"; of the 34th none is recorded.

The depôt is at Carlisle.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

The regiment is built up by the amalgamation of the 35th and 107th battalions of the Line.

The former first appears on the Irish establishment in 1701, and was recruited at Belfast. It received its number in 1751, and the title of the "Dorsetshire" in 1782, that of "Sussex" in 1805, and "Royal Sussex" in 1832. In 1702 it came on the English establishment, and first did duty as marines at Cadiz and in the West Indies; was at Gibraltar in 1704–5; at Barcelona (where it lost its colonel in the assault of Fort Monjuich) in 1706; and then at Almanza.

In 1745 it had a light company, earlier apparently than most other regiments; and between 1757 and 1794 it spent most of its time in and about America. It served in Nova Scotia, Louisburg (the first name on the colours), and Cape Breton; it fought on the heights of Abraham, and defeated the Royal Roussillon Grenadiers, whose captured white plumes were long worn by the 35th; joined in the defence of Quebec (the next name on the battle-roll), the battles of Sillery and Montreal, and in the conquest of Canada; it was at Martinique and Havannah in 1761–62; after a short sojourn at home it returned, to fight in the War of Independence, and took part in the battles of Brooklyn, Brunx, and those around New York; and in 1778, after a further stay in England, it was despatched again to the West Indies, to take part in the capture of St. Lucia, Martinique, St. Lucia again, and Guadaloupe.

As a two-battalion regiment the 35th, in 1799, were at Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, Crabbendam, and Alkmaar; and in 1800 at the siege and capture of Malta. The 1st battalion served in Naples and Sicily, 1805–6, to win "Maida" for the colours, and behave with signal gallantry in the defence of the Castle of Scylla; in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, when it suffered very severely, at Rosetta and elsewhere; at Naples in 1809, and the capture of the Ionian Islands and Lissa; while two of its companies served with the Austrian army in the campaign in the North of Italy and the capture of Genoa in 1814.

After much varied and general service, the regiment, then reduced to one battalion, landed in India in 1857 from Burmah; but at first remained in and about Calcutta. In 1858, however, it came into collision with the rebels near Arrah, in the pursuit of Koer Singh, and in the Jugdespore jungles.

Curiously enough, the only insurrection that occurred in the Ionian Isles, which the 35th had assisted to capture, happened in 1848, when the 35th garrisoned the islands, and Sergeant Dunne behaved with great gallantry against a large body of insurgents.*

The "Royal Sussex" next saw fighting in the Egyptian campaign at Kafr-ed-Dauar and Damietta; and finally with the Desert Column at Abu Klea and Abu Kru. The escort of Sir Charles Wilson in his effort to reach Khartoum was composed of men of the Royal Sussex.

The old 35th has had several 2nd battalions. The first, raised in 1748, had but a brief existence; the next served from about 1799 to 1802, and was with the other battalion in Holland; the third, formed about 1803, was disbanded in 1815, doing duty at Walcheren in 1809, at Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp in 1813–14, and at Hal during the battle of Waterloo.

The 2nd battalion of the Royal Sussex is the third of the name. One, the 107th, "Queen's Own Royal British Volunteers," existed from 1760 to 1763; another, raised in 1794, was distributed among the 53rd and other regiments of the Line in 1796; the present one was formed in 1854 as the 3rd Bengal European Light Infantry, and in 1861 was transferred to the Line as the 107th (Bengal Infantry) regiment. Since its amalgamation it has seen no active service.

The 35th had orange facings (granted originally by William III.) until 1832, when, on receiving the name "Royal Sussex," these were changed to blue. Those of the 107th were white, and were changed to blue when the two battalions were territorialised. The badge is the united red and white rose. The button bears the Maltese Cross and feather within a circle bearing the name of the regiment, and having on it a wreath and the Cross of St. George; the cross appears also on the collar, on the helmet-plate, and waist-plate (with the regimental title); on the forage-cap a star with the Garter, the Garter-motto, and the Cross of St. George, derived from the Royal Sussex Militia. The feather is a survival of the white feather worn by the 35th in remembrance of Wolfe's death and victory in 1759.

The Royal Sussex Militia, raised in 1778, forms the 3rd battalion. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st and 2nd Sussex, with head-quarters at Brighton and Worthing (scarlet and blue), and the Cinque Ports, Hastings (grey and blue).

The nicknames of the 35th have been the "Belfast Regiment"; the "Orange Lilies," from the colour of the original facings and white plumes taken at Quebec; and the "Prince of Orange's Own," from having been specially favoured by King William III.

The depôt is at Chichester.

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The 37th, North Hampshire, linked before the territorialisation scheme with the 67th, South Hampshire Regiment, is now amalgamated with the latter as the "Hampshire Regiment."

The 1st battalion was formed in 1702 in Ireland by Colonel Meredith; was numbered officially the 37th in 1751, and received its county title in 1781. It first came under fire in 1704, serving at Schellenberg, Blenheim, Neer-Hespen, Ramillies,

* "A Familiar History of the British Army." Stocqueler.

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 3RD MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
2. 2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Menin, Ath, Oudenarde, Tournay, Malplaquet, Douay, and elsewhere. Its next active service was at Dettingen and Val (where it suffered severely), between which battles it returned to England, to take part in the victory of Culloden; but its most noteworthy fight in those early days was that of Minden, where "in industrious valour unsurpassable" * the 37th, with five other regiments, attacked, not "*on* sound of drum," as ordered, but "*by* sound of drum," in error, and suffered heavily in the premature charge.

In 1760–62 it was at Kirch-Denkern and Wilhelmstahl. It took part in the American War of Independence at Brooklyn, Charleston, and Philadelphia; fought later on at Famars, Dunkirk, Tournay (when Launoy, Roubaix, and Monveaux were carried "at the point of the bayonet," and when the regiment helped to beat off a vigorous counter attack of the French), Pontichon, Druiten, Nimeguen, Gueldermalsen, and Bremen.

The 37th was despatched to the Peninsula twice, but only saw fighting in 1814 in the South of France; and except the ordinary routine of foreign duty, it did not go on active service until the Mutiny, when it assisted to relieve Azimghur, shared with the companies of the 36th in the night attack on Arrah (which failed), and was engaged at Shahabad, and in the Jugdespore jungles. Before the amalgamation the regiment had earned for its colours the names "Minden," "Tournay," and "Peninsula."

A 2nd battalion, formed in 1756, became the 75th in 1758; and, after serving at Belle-Isle and elsewhere, disappeared from the "Army List" in 1763. Another 2nd battalion was raised about 1812; did duty in Holland in 1813–14, and garrisoned Antwerp during the Waterloo Campaign, after which it was disbanded.

The 67th, the present 2nd battalion, was in 1756 created the 2nd battalion of the 20th, and in 1758 assumed a separate existence under its present number, with Wolfe as its first colonel. The county title was added in 1782. Its earliest active service was at Belle-Isle in 1761, and in Portugal, 1762; after which it did routine duty in different parts of the world until 1805, when it embarked for India, remaining in that country until 1826.

During that period it saw much service. It formed part of Ochterlony's army of reserve in the Pindaree War; in 1818 it marched from Oojein to Baroda, and thence to the coast, being therefore the "first king's regiment that crossed the peninsula of India"; † it shared in the siege of Ryghur, and was at Surat, Nunderbar, Amulneir, Behauderpore, Cokermundaye, Touloda, and Kopriel. In 1819 the 67th fought at Azeer and Asseerghur, and throughout the war, under General Doveton. For these services the badge of the Tiger, on a green mound, with "India" on a blue scroll above, was granted.

After doing duty in Gibraltar, Jamaica, and India, the 67th formed part of the expedition to China in 1860. There the men did useful work in road-making, distinguished themselves in the assault of the Taku Forts (where Lieutenants E. H. Lenon and N. Burslem, Ensign J. W. Chaplin, and Private Lane gained the Victoria Cross for bravery), and were detailed to furnish the storming party for Pekin had the city not surrendered. In 1862 the regiment was actively engaged in the suppression of the Taeping Rebellion round Shanghai, and fought at the Naizing stockade, Kading, Tsinpoo, Najow, and Kholsin.

Sent to Burmah in 1872, it returned to Madras in 1878, and again marched

* "Frederick the Great." Carlyle. † Lawrence-Archer.

across India to join the army formed for the invasion of Afghanistan. It fought at Charasiah, formed part of the garrison at Cabul, round which the regiment had some severe skirmishing with the tribes and Afghans. It finally served in the Burmah Expedition of 1885–87.

The 2nd battalions of the 67th have been two in number. The first existed from 1803 to 1817, and fought at Cadiz, Barossa (where the men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and "Barrosa" was added to the colours), the east coast of Spain, Carthagena, Tarragona, and Barcelona. For the services of this battalion the word "Peninsula" was placed on the appointments of the regiment. The next, formed in 1846, was amalgamated with the 1st not long after.

Both battalions of the regiment had, up to the amalgamation, yellow facings; now these are white. There are two badges. The first is the "Rose," said to be derived from the Militia battalions, which wore on the tunic collar "a rose in the centre of a crowned star"; but, as the 37th was one of the six Minden regiments, it is possible it may be a survival of the Minden rose, though it is usually called the red "Hampshire rose." From the 37th also is derived the "Minden wreath." The other badge comes from the 67th, and is the royal tiger, superscribed "India." The tiger and rose and laurel wreath are on the button; the rose on the collar; tiger and laurel on the helmet-plate; these and the rose and regimental title on the waist-plate; and on the forage-cap a star, on which is the Garter and rose.

The Hampshire Militia, raised in 1759, forms the 3rd battalion. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Hants, Winchester; the 2nd Hants, Southampton; the 3rd Hants, Portsmouth; the 4th Hants, Bournemouth; the 1st Isle of Wight (Isle of Wight Princess Beatrice's Volunteer battalion), Newport. All are dressed in scarlet and white except the last, which is clad in green, with green facings.

The 37th seems to have had no "petit nom"; that of the 67th was "the Royal Tigers."

The depôt is at Winchester.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The 38th (1st Staffordshire) and the 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) form this regiment, which received its present title in 1882. The former was raised in 1702, and embarking for the West Indies in 1706, remained there until 1765, during which time it assisted in the capture of Guadaloupe and Martinique. In 1775 it again sailed West, and was engaged at Bunker's Hill and Brooklyn. In 1794 the 38th was represented by its flank companies at the second attack on Guadaloupe and Martinique, while the rest of the battalion served in Holland until 1795; but the whole regiment was present with Abercromby's expedition to St. Lucia the following year. From the West Indies the Staffordshires were sent to the Cape at its recapture in 1805; after which the regiment returned to the western seas, and did gallant service at Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and in General Whitelock's operations. It next joined the army in the Peninsula, and was at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; took part in the Walcheren and Flushing expedition, and returning to the Peninsula in 1812, shared in the glories of Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, San Sebastian, the Bidassoa, the Nive, Nivelle, and Bayonne. It was not in the great battle of Waterloo, but formed part of the Army of Occupation of Paris; after which, in 1818,

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

12th Middlesex (Civil Service) R.V.

it next served at the Cape, and assisted in the defence of Graham's Town against the Kaffirs.

The 38th added "Ava" to the list of honours for its share in the Burmah War of 1824–26; sent a detachment to Central America, "which was engaged at the capture of Serapiqui and the Forts of Castello Viego and San Carlos about 1843;" embarked for the Crimea in 1854, to be present at Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; and shared in the Sepoy War of 1857 at Cawnpore, Meeangunge, and Lucknow, as well as serving in the Oudh campaign. As the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment it was with the Nile column, and with General Earle's force shared in the battle of Kirbekan.

A 2nd battalion of the 38th, formed about 1803, was present at Busaco and Badajoz, and disappeared about 1816.

The present 2nd battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment was raised in 1793 as the 80th Regiment of the Line. There had been two others of the same number—the first, the "Light-armed Foot," existed from 1758 to 1764; the second, the "Royal Edinburgh Volunteers," appears in 1778, served in America, and was disbanded in 1783. The first services of the 80th were in Flanders in 1794, in the retreat to Bremen, etc.; on the coast of France afterwards; at the Cape in 1796; and in India, whence it was transferred to Egypt to join Abercromby's army there, and on its way lost all its mess-plate and records by shipwreck. On its return to India from Suez one of the transports was again wrecked.

After service in India against the Mahrattas, at Goa, and Travancore, it came home; and after serving in Australia, it was sent to India to win the distinction of carrying the names of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon for gallantry in the Sikh War. Part of the regiment was again shipwrecked on the voyage from Sydney.

In the second Burmese War the 80th took a distinguished part, fighting at Rangoon, the great Dagon Pagoda, Pegu, Prome, etc. Recalled from the Cape in the days of the Mutiny, the 80th fought at Calpee and Oudh; was sent to Darjeeling to support the Bhootan Expedition; served in the Perak Expedition of 1875; and last saw service in South Africa against Sekukuni in 1877, the Swazis in 1878, at the Intombe Drift and Ulundi during the Zulu War, and finally at the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold in the Transvaal. Private Wassall and Colour-Sergeant Anthony Booth won the Victoria Cross for bravery in this last campaign.

The facings of both battalions were formerly yellow, now they are white. The badge of the "Staffordshire Knot" has always been worn by both battalions; that of the Sphinx over "Egypt" was gained by the 80th in 1801; the "Windsor Castle" was granted by William IV. to the Militia battalion for having performed fourteen years' "Royal duty" there. On the button is the Knot, crowned; on the collar the Knot, in gold; on the helmet-plate the Sphinx, "Egypt," and the regimental title; the same on the waist-plate, with, in addition (within a wreath), the Castle above and the Knot below; on the forage-cap a circle with the name, crowned, and within it the Sphinx and Knot below; on the field service forage-cap the Garter with motto, crowned.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are provided by the King's Own Staffordshire Militia, raised in 1778. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Stafford, Handsworth; the

3rd Stafford, Walsall; and the 4th Stafford, Wolverhampton. All are dressed in scarlet, but the two first have white, the last blue facings.

The 38th was known as the "Pump and Tortoise," because of "their sobriety and the slowness of their movements when once stationed in Malta."* The 80th men were known as the "Staffordshire Knots."

The depôt is at Lichfield.

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

The "Dorsetshire Regiment," originally the 39th Foot, received for its 2nd battalion, on being territorialised, the 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment, although the latter before 1882 had been linked with the 95th, and the former with the 75th.

The 39th dates from 1702, received its number in 1751, and the county title of the "East Middlesex" in 1782, which was changed to the "Dorsetshire" in 1807.

The first embarkation for active service was in 1707, and it first saw fighting at the Caya in 1709, at Xeres de los Caballeros in 1710; and returned to Ireland, after doing general duty in the Mediterranean, in 1719. In 1726 it was despatched to Gibraltar, and took part in its defence the next year, as it did later on in the great siege of 1779–82. In 1744 the 39th was employed as marines, was present in the attack on L'Orient, and disembarked from the fleet in 1748.

In 1756 Surajah Dowlah captured Calcutta, after which occurred the dreadful sufferings of the prisoners in the Black Hole, when in a space of eighteen feet square 146 persons were confined, and 123 perished of suffocation. To avenge this a force was despatched from Madras, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clive, and of this the 39th formed a part, taking a share in the operations at Hooghly, Bandell, etc., which resulted in the capture of Calcutta and Chandernagore, and the battle of Plassy. In the latter brilliant victory, gained by 3,150 men and 9 guns against 15,000 cavalry, 35,000 infantry, and 40 guns, assisted by a small body of French soldiers, the loss to the conquerors was only 72 men killed and wounded.† The regiment also saw service at Nelloure and Trichinopoly, and being the first European regiment of the regular army that had fought on Indian soil, its first motto, in commemoration of this fact, is "Primus in Indis." When the regiment was ordered home in 1757, many of the men and officers elected to remain in the Company's service.

In 1794 the 39th assisted in the capture of Martinique, St. Louis, and Guadaloupe, as well as in the defence of the last-mentioned place, and then took part in the capture of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. In 1809 it also assisted in the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and in the attempt against the Castle of Scylla.

The Peninsular honours of the regiment were gained partly by the 1st and partly by a 2nd battalion, which, between them, fought at Busaco, Badajoz, Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Badajoz again, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Maya, Nivelle, Nive, Garris, Orthes, and Toulouse. From that campaign it was despatched to North America, where some of the men served as marines at Lake Champlain; but after this it saw no important service until 1832, when it took the field against the Rajah of Coorg; in 1839, when it fought at Kurnool and Zorapore; and finally in 1843 at Maharajpore. For the latter battle an "Indian Star of Bronze," made out of the guns taken in this battle and that of Punniar, fought on the same day, was granted to all who were present. During the

* "Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army." Trimens.

† Official History. Cannon.

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

14TH MIDDLESEX (INNS OF COURT) R. V.

1ST SURREY (SOUTH LONDON) R. V.

expedition against the Beluchistan mountaineers in 1845, a sergeant's party of fifteen men behaved with the greatest gallantry, storming the Truckee hill held by 180 of the enemy. So much was the conduct of the 39th appreciated by Lord Ellenborough that he presented the officers with a silver goblet, "having the 'bronze star' in the hollow of the pedestal."

The regiment took part in the Crimean campaign at the siege of Sevastopol. During the Nile campaign it ascended the Nile as far as Assiout.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1803, was disbanded in 1815, after seeing much arduous service in the Peninsula.

Turning to the present 2nd Battalion, the 54th Regiment was first numbered the 56th; but in 1757, when two years old, it received its late number, the then 54th becoming the 52nd. The county title of "West Norfolk" was bestowed in 1782. It first served as marines under Admiral Hawke, etc., and garrisoned Gibraltar; but was transferred afterwards to America, to fight in the War of Independence at New York, Charleston, Rhode Island, Brooklyn, and Connecticut. It was next employed at Ostend, in Holland, and at Bremen. In 1796 the regiment was at St. Vincent; later on at Isle Houat, Ferrol, Cadiz, Minorca, and Malta, and in Egypt at Aboukir Bay and Alexandria in 1801. It was in the siege of the latter city that the 54th gained the distinction of wearing the word "Marabout," as well as the Sphinx, on its appointments, the former being the name of a fort, in the capture of which the regiment much distinguished itself, and where a French field-piece—now at the depôt—was taken.

Returning home from Gibraltar in 1805, two of the companies, with the transport on which they were embarked, were taken by the French frigate *Volontaire;* but when the vessel put into Table Bay, ignorant that the place was in British hands, the warship had to surrender, and the men were released. In 1806 these companies acted as Mounted Infantry at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, but returned again to the Cape.

The regiment saw service at San Domingo in 1809, and afterwards, not being recruited, practically ceased to exist, though depôt companies still remained in England. These, reorganised, served in 1813 at Stralsund and Rostock; in 1814 at Antwerp; were in reserve in 1815 at Huy, and were employed in the capture of Cambray and Paris. The 54th also served against the Kaffirs in 1819, and in the first Burmese War at the capture of Ava; and finally, in the Mutiny it formed part of Berkeley's field force, and took part in the operations in Oudh, 1858–59.

The original facings of both battalions were at one time green, those of the 1st being "feuille-morte," or "sad" green; now, like the bulk of the English portion of the army, they are white. The regimental mottoes are for the 39th "Primus in Indis," for its share in the battle of Plassy (which name was formerly borne on the accoutrements), and the "Castle and Key," with "Montis Insignia Calpe" and "Gibraltar" (granted in 1784); these fell into disuse in 1807, but were restored in 1837. The badge of the 54th was the Sphinx, over "Marabout," in remembrance of the campaign in Egypt, 1801; it ceased to be worn at one time, but was restored in 1842. The regimental button bears the Castle and Key, the mottoes and Sphinx; the Sphinx and "Marabout" is on the collar; on the helmet-plate the Castle and Key and mottoes; on the waist-plate the Castle and Key, "Gibraltar," the Sphinx, and the regimental title. The forage-cap bears the Castle and Key, the mottoes, and the Sphinx. The mottoes are on a green ground, in memory of the colour of the original facings.

The Militia battalion is the Dorsetshire, raised in 1757. It had at one time the crest and coronet of Pitt, Lord Rivers, on its appointments. The Volunteer battalion is the 1st Dorsetshire, with head-quarters at Dorchester, and green and scarlet uniforms.

The 39th had the name of "Sankey's Horse," after their colonel's name in 1710, and from their using mules on a long march; the men have also been called the "Green Linnets," from the colour of their facings. The 54th were known as the "Flamers."

The depôt is at Dorchester.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS (SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT).

The two battalions composing this regiment were linked together before 1882; but the first of these—the 40th—bore the title of the "2nd Somersetshire" (received in 1782), and the other—the 82nd—that of the "Prince of Wales's Volunteers," having its regimental depôt at Warrington.

The 40th was built up at Annapolis Royal in 1717 from the independent foot companies then serving in America; and it remained in that part of the world until 1747. It was present at Louisburg; its grenadiers fought at Quebec in 1759; and the whole regiment was at Montreal in 1760, when the conquest of Canada from the French was completed. After this, between 1761 and 1763, it shared in the capture of Guadaloupe and Havannah, and then sailed for England. It returned to America when the War of Independence broke out, and served at Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germanstown, etc.; and in 1778 did good service at St. Lucia, as did later the flank companies at Martinique and Guadaloupe.

During the latter operations the rest of the battalion served on the coast of France and in Holland; after which the whole regiment took part in the capture of St. Vincent, Grenada, and San Domingo, as well as in the Maroon War in Jamaica. In 1799 the 40th again served in Holland, at Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee; its flank companies volunteered for Egypt from Malta in 1801, and were among the first troops to land at Aboukir Bay, besides seeing fighting at Alexandria, Rosetta, Ghizeh, Cairo, Marabout, etc. These services gained for the regiment the permission to wear "Egypt," with the Sphinx, on the appointments.

The regiment next saw service at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, under Auchmuty, and then, returning to Europe, served under Wellesley at Roleia and Vimiera. In 1809 it was again under his command in Portugal, doing good service at Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, the Nive and Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse.

Despatched to America in 1814, it was too late to take part in the war, but, returning home, it reached Waterloo the night before the battle, to share in the great victory and lose nearly one-fourth its strength in the fight. It saw no further active service of importance until the first Afghan War, when it was present at the capture of Kurrachee, the defence of Candahar, the capture of Ghuznee, and the occupation of Cabool. In 1843 it fought gallantly in the Mahratta War at Maharajpore, where it captured four colours. Finally, it formed part of the army in New Zealand during the Maori wars between 1860 and 1864.

From Photographs by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 1st (Brecknockshire) V.B. South Wales Borderers.
2. 4th V.B. Manchester Regiment.

2nd battalions existed between 1799 and 1802, and between 1803 and 1815. The 82nd first appears in the "Army List" in 1793, and from its earliest formation has worn the Prince of Wales's Plume as a badge. There have been two others of the same number; the first, the "Invalids," was raised between 1758 and 1763; the second, raised in Scotland in 1779, disappeared in 1783, but its colours are still in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

The first active service of the 82nd was at San Domingo in 1795: at Mirelabois, Anse â Veau, and Jovis, losing in three years in all 22 officers and 1,000 rank and file, and returning home 1 officer and 22 men strong in 1798. After some unimportant foreign service, the regiment was engaged at Copenhagen; served at Palermo, Gibraltar, and Cadiz; was with Wellesley at Roleia and Vimiera, and with Moore at Corunna, returning home to join the Walcheren expedition and fight at Flushing, but leaving behind a detachment, that was present at Talavera, Tarifa, and Barossa. It went back to the Peninsula in 1813, fought at Vittoria, Pampeluna, the Pass of Maya (where the men especially distinguished themselves), and the Pyrenees generally, the passages of the Nivelle and Adour, and at Orthes and Bordeaux. In 1814 it fought in the war in America at Niagara, etc., after which it was drafted home, and formed part of the garrison of Paris. Like many other regiments in those old sailing days, it suffered shipwreck, and off the Old Head of Kinsale, in 1816, 187 men were drowned when the transport *Boadicea* went down.

Doing general duty until the Crimean War, it reached Sevastopol just before that fortress fell, and was on its way to China in 1857 when it was recalled to India, and, in detachments, served at the relief of Lucknow and at Cawnpore, at Kala Nuddee, and Futtyghur; and finally in the Rohilcund campaign, at Bareilly, Kankur, Bunkergaon, and in Oudh.

A 2nd battalion of the 82nd was created about 1795, but had only a brief existence, and another did duty from about 1803 to 1815.

Until the amalgamation of the two battalions the 40th had a longer list of names on the colours than any regiment except the 1st Royals.

The buff facings of the 40th and the yellow facings of the 82nd were changed to white when the regiment was territorialised. The badges are the Sphinx and "Egypt" (from the 40th), and the Prince of Wales's Plume (from the 82nd). Both of these, with laurel branches and crown, and the name of the regiment, are worn on the button; the Plume only on the collar; the Sphinx on the helmet-plate; both badges, with the laurel, and "Prince of Wales's Volunteers," on the forage-cap; and the badges, laurel, and name on the waist-plate.

The Militia battalion is the 4th Royal Lancashire, created in 1797. The Volunteer battalions are the 9th Lancashire, Warrington (scarlet and white), and the 21st Lancashire, St. Helen's (green and scarlet).

The 40th were called "the Excellers," from the letters "XL" forming the number of the regiment, and also the "Fighting Fortieth"; the 82nd had no special name.

The depôt is at Warrington.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

This is composed of the old 44th and 56th Regiments.

In 1739 ten battalions of Marines were formed for the war with Spain, the last of which was numbered the 44th, and was disbanded with the others. Two years later seven Line regiments were formed, and of these the one then numbered 55th became the present 44th in 1748. The county title of "East Essex" was added in 1782; the present was given in 1882.

Under its first designation it fought at Prestonpans; but its earliest severe fighting occurred in 1755, when, as part of Braddock's force, the 44th shared in the disastrous skirmish near Fort du Quesne, and where the retreat was ably conducted by a certain "Colonel Washington," whose lot it was later to fight his former friends. While in America the regiment also served at Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara, and, going home after the peace for a short time, it returned again to America to take part in the War of Independence, when General Washington now commanded the insurgent army. The 44th fought at Long Island, White Plains, Forts Washington and Lee, Daubeny, Ridgefield, Brandywine; at the skirmish against General Wayne's ambuscade in 1777, Germanstown, Whitemarsh, and Monmouth Court House, coming home, after a short time spent in Canada, in 1786; but in 1794 its flank companies saw fighting in the West Indies at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe.

During the same year "the battalion companies"—it is curious to note how regiments in those days were split up—served at Boxtel, but were afterwards transferred to the West Indies, to take part in the second attack on St. Lucia.

In 1801 the regiment formed part of the force under Abercromby in Egypt, landing in Aboukir Bay, and being engaged at Alexandria, Cairo, and the siege of Alexandria. For these services the Sphinx and "Egypt" were given, and the officers received gold medals from the Sultan. It is said that when the war terminated the flank companies were represented by only two sergeants. The flank companies also served at Maida, and the regiment at Ischia, Procida, and Tarragona. It took part in the campaign of 1814 in America, and was present at Bladensburg, Baltimore, Washington, and Orleans. In 1824 it formed part of the Burmese expedition, and fought at Rangoon, Ramoo, and Ramru, the Padawa Pass, Mahattie, and Arracan. For these services "Ava" was added to the colours. Its most memorable service, however, was in the first Afghan War, where, after the occupation of Cabool, it joined in the disastrous retreat, when, after continuous fighting and inconceivable sufferings until annihilated at Gundamuck, of 684 men of all ranks of the 44th at Cabool on the 1st October, 632 had perished. The Queen's colour disappeared; but the regimental colour was saved by Lieutenant Souter, and is now in the church at Alverstoke.

In 1854, armed with Minié rifles, the regiment was present at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, and lost heavily on several occasions; during the siege Sergeant W. McWheeney gained the Victoria Cross for bravery on the 17th of June. The alarm bell of the Redan is a trophy of the regiment; and the Crimean colours now rest in St. Peter's Church, Colchester.

During the Mutiny the 44th remained on guard in Madras, but in 1860 formed part of the China expedition, and fought at Sinho, Tangku, and Taku (where Lieutenant R. M. Rogers and Private J. McDougal won the Cross for surmounting the ditches, and

by "each assisting the other to mount the embrasure, which was climbed by sticking bayonets into the wall," gained the interior of the North Fort).

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1803, was disbanded in 1816. It was present at Torres Vedras, Sabugal (where the Light company captured the French dinners), Fuentes d'Oñor, Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca (where an eagle and a French drum, long after used by the regiment, were captured), Villa Muriel, and in the disastrous retreat from Badajoz. In 1814 it was at Merxem, Bergen-op-Zoom (where the loss of officers and men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, was severe); and in 1815 the battalion was present at Quatre Bras, where it not only received a cavalry charge in line, but met it by facing the rear rank to the rear. The gallantry of Ensign Chester in this fight is worth recording. He carried the colour, and, though wounded in the face by a French Lancer, he threw himself on the colour to prevent its capture, and only a fragment of silk was torn off on the point of his assailant's lance. The man was killed, but the part of the colour is still preserved in the regiment.

A 2nd battalion of the 44th shared in the hard fighting at Waterloo, and between the 10th and 18th of June, 1815, it was reduced to nearly one-third of its strength. About seventy officers had been killed and wounded under its colours. This campaign earned for the regimental list of honours "Waterloo."

The former linked battalion—the 56th—was raised in 1755 as the 58th, but became the 56th on the disbandment of two other regiments. In 1782 it was given the title of "West Essex." Its early war services were at Cuba and Havannah in 1762; at Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783; at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe in 1794; at St. Domingo, Bombarde, Port Jack Thomas, Irois, and St. Mary's in 1796-97; at Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee in 1799; at Mauritius and Bourbon in 1809; as marines at Travancore in the same year; at Canool and Raree in 1814; in the Crimea at Sevastopol; and finally in the Nile campaign of 1884–85.

A 2nd battalion, which existed from 1809 to 1817, did good service at Mallia (in Kattawar), Palampore, and against the Guzeratis. Another was raised and disbanded in 1814, after fighting at Merxem and Bergen in that year; a 3rd, or "Reserve Battalion," formed in 1847, was amalgamated with the 1st in 1850.

The scarlet uniform of the 44th had yellow facings until 1882, when they were altered to white; the 56th had purple facings. "Flashes," a relic of the days of "pigtails," were worn in the early part of the century. The curls of the pigtails were "formed of some favourite lady's hair, no matter what the colour might be." The badges are the Sphinx over "Egypt" (from the 44th); the "Castle and Key," with "Gibraltar" and "Montis Insignia Calpe" (from the 56th); the oak-leaf wreath, commemorating "the hiding of King Charles II. in an oak-tree in the forest of Hainault;"* and the arms of the county of Essex—three silver sabres with gilt hilts, on a red ground. Up to its amalgamation with the 44th the word "Moro" was borne on the colours of the 56th, "to commemorate its gallantry at the capture of the Moro Fort at Havannah in 1762." The name "Moro" still heads the list of battles. The county badge, within an oak wreath, with the Sphinx, Castle, etc., is on the button; the collar has the county badge; on the helmet-plate are the oak wreath, Castle, Sphinx, etc., with the motto; the wreath, territorial title crowned, and the county badge, Castle, and Sphinx, etc., are worn on the waist-plate.

* "British Army." Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are the Essex Rifles and the West Essex Militia, formed in 1759. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Essex regiments, dressed, the 1st in green and black; the remainder in green, with green facings. Their head-quarters are at Brentwood, Braintree, West Ham, and Silvertown.

The 1st battalion was named the "Two Fours" and the "Little Fighting Fours"; the latter because of the size of the men in the Peninsular days. The 2nd battalion was called "the Pompadours," from the original purple facings, which was the favourite colour of Jeanne Antoinette, Duchess of Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. This was corrupted into "the Saucy Pompeys."

The depôt is at Warley.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

The 45th (Nottinghamshire), or "Sherwood Foresters"—a title granted in 1866—which was once linked with the 17th, and the 95th (Derbyshire)—a name given in 1825—which was linked with the 54th before the territorialisation, were united under the present designation in 1881. Apparently, however, the union between the two battalions is, for local reasons, not very strong.

Of the combined list of twenty-three battle-names on the colours, sixteen appear (before 1881) on the roll of honour of the 45th, and four on that of the 95th. The 1st battalion of the 45th appeared in 1739 as a Marine corps, with green facings, but was disbanded in 1748. A regiment was next raised, with six others, in 1741, and numbered the 56th Foot; and this, on the disbandment of the other regiments, became the 45th in 1748; but, like the rest of the army, this number was not officially used until three years later.

After prolonged service in North America—during which time it fought at Cape Breton, Fort Beau Séjour, Louisburg, Quebec, St. John's, and Banks' River, Brooklyn—it returned home in 1778 only a hundred strong, and at the request of a patriotic committee, formed at Nottingham about that time, the attenuated battalion was sent there to recruit, with the assurance from the authorities "that, whenever eight hundred men should be raised and incorporated in the said regiment, with the assistance of the influence and bounty of the noblemen and gentry of the county, then the regiment should be distinguished thenceforth by the title of the 'Nottinghamshire Regiment.'" This was in 1782.

Its further services between 1786 (when it embarked for the West Indies) and 1866 were at Grenada, 1791; at Buenos Ayres, 1807; in the Peninsula, at Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Oñor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (where a French flag was captured), Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; in Ceylon during the Kandian Rebellion of 1821, and Burmah in 1825, for which the distinction "Ava" was granted. In 1868 the 45th took part in the Abyssinian campaign.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1803, fought at Talavera, and was disbanded in 1814; another, or "Reserve Battalion," appears about 1843, took part in the first Kaffir War, and was present at the battle of Boem Platts in 1852, but was finally absorbed.

The 95th has had five predecessors. The first existed from 1760 to 1763, and was at Martinique; the second from 1780 to 1783, and defended Jersey; the third from 1793 to 1798, and was at the capture of the Cape; the fourth, raised in 1800, was absorbed in the Rifle Brigade in 1816; and the fifth, formed as a 2nd battalion to the 52nd,

From a Photograph by H. M. Taunt & Co., *Oxford.*

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

became the 96th, and was disbanded as the 95th in 1818. The present 2nd battalion of the Derbyshire was raised in 1823; and, as many of the officers and men had been connected with the battalion raised in 1800, the rifle-badge of the Maltese Cross was adopted.

Its first active service was in 1854, when it embarked for the Crimea, to fight at the Alma, Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and Sevastopol; after which it did much severe work in the Mutiny at Awah, Kotah, Kota-ke-Serai, Gwalior, Pouree, Kurnyee, and Rowa, where Private Bernard McQuirt won the Cross for Valour. Finally it took part in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

The 95th had at one time a much-loved pet. It came to the regiment in this way. In 1858 Major Raines led the assault on Kotah, and, when the place was carried, a black ram was found tethered. It was one, in fact, of the famous breed of Rajpootana "fighting rams," and became the pet of the regiment as "Derby I.," in charge of the big-drummer. During the campaign in Central India he marched some three thousand miles, and after the Mutiny the ladies of the regiment made him a scarlet coat, embroidered with the "honours" of the regiment. He was drowned at Hyderabad in 1863.

The facings of the 45th and 95th were originally green and yellow respectively; now they are white. The badge is the "united red and white rose"; but formerly the stag (the arms of Nottingham) was that of the Notts Militia, and that of the 1st Derby Militia was the rose and crown. The button bears a Maltese Cross, crowned, on which is the stag within an oak-leaf wreath, and by the side, and underneath, the words "Sherwood Foresters" and "Derbyshire." The collar bears the cross as above without the titles; the helmet-plate bears "Sherwood Foresters," a Maltese Cross, with an oak-leaf wreath and the stag, and "the Derbyshire Regiment"; on the waist-plate and forage-cap is the crowned Maltese Cross, etc.

The Militia battalions are composed (according to the "Army List") of the 1st and 2nd Derbyshire regiments and the Royal Sherwood Foresters; but of these the 2nd is said (by the seniority settled in the reign of William IV.) to rank first, though it is not the oldest force. The first two form the 3rd battalion; the last, the 4th battalion, seems to rank between the first two.* The 1st Derbyshire Militia did good service in France in 1814. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Derbyshire, Derby (scarlet and white); the 2nd Derbyshire, Bakewell (scarlet and white); the 1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood), Nottingham (green and black); the 2nd Nottinghamshire, Newark (scarlet and Lincoln green).

The 45th had the nickname of "the Old Stubborns" and "the Sherwood Foresters." It is said that one of the colonels, when brigaded with the 87th and 88th, hearing those regiments called to attention, not by their numbers, but such titles as "Prince's Irish" and "Connaught Rangers," addressed his regiment by the name "Nottingham Hosiers."† The 95th were known as the "Sweeps."

The depôt is at Derby.

THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

The linked battalions of the 47th (Lancashire) and the 81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers, a title it resumed in 1832) became in 1881 the "Loyal North Lancashire Regiment."

* Lawrence-Archer. † "Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army." Trimens.

The 47th was preceded by one of the same number; the 4th Marine regiment holding it from 1740 to 1748. The existing battalion first appears as the "1st Loyal North Lancashire," raised in Scotland in 1740, ranking then as the 58th, and taking its number as "the 47th Foot" in 1743, to which the county title of "Lancashire" was added in 1782. Thus both the battalions of the regiment have in their time borne the title "Loyal," a distinction accorded to no other regiment.*

The Lancashires were engaged in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion in 1745, and were engaged at Falkirk and Edinburgh. Their next active service was in Canada, where they shared in the capture of Louisburg, fought bravely on the Heights of Abraham when Wolfe fell, aided in the defence of Quebec, and were present at Sillery and Montreal. After assisting at the capture of Martinique, the 47th went home, to return to North America for the War of Independence, and share in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Lexington, and Stillwater, and serve finally with Burgoyne, surrendering at Saratoga in 1777. After general duty in various parts of the world, it was despatched from the Cape to Maldonado "during the operations against Monte Video and Buenos Ayres"; and, while the rest of the battalion was doing duty in India (where, in 1816, it was engaged against the Pindaris, and, in 1819, in the operations against the Joasmis in the Persian Gulf), the flank companies, in 1809, assisted at the destruction of the pirate stronghold of Ras-ul-Khymah, in the Persian Gulf.

The first Burmah War of 1825 saw the regiment again in the field, and for its valuable services "Ava" was added to the colours; and it next took part in the Russian War, where it fought at the Alma and Inkerman (when Private J. McDermond won the Victoria Cross for saving the life of Colonel Haly), and throughout the siege of Sevastopol. Since then it has been employed in general routine duty.

The first regiment numbered "81" was the "Invalids" in 1759, which in 1763 became the 71st, and was disbanded; the next was built up from a number of independent companies, which had been serving from 1769 until 1778, when they were incorporated as the 81st Aberdeen Highlanders. This disappeared in 1783. The present battalion was formed in 1793 as the "Loyal Lincoln Volunteers" (when the county Militia volunteered to serve in its ranks), which title was dropped for the regimental number in 1794, restored in 1832, and replaced by the present territorial designation in 1881. In 1795 it went on foreign service to the West Indies, encountering a severe hurricane on the voyage, and suffering much from yellow fever at St. Domingo; but, notwithstanding, it carried by assault the position of Bomparde held by the enemy.

The year 1799 found the 81st at the Cape, engaged with the Kaffirs; and after much adventure by land and sea, it was sent with Sir James Craig's expedition to Naples, and landed in Sicily, forming later part of Sir John Stuart's force which defeated the French at Maida. A "curious silver snuff-box" was taken there, and is still treasured in the regiment. Continuing to serve in the Mediterranean until 1812, it was in that year despatched to the Peninsula, and did arduous work at Denia, Biaz, Castella, Tarragona, Col del Ordal, Arbos, etc. It took no active part in the Waterloo campaign, but formed part of the Army of Occupation until 1817. From that year until 1847 it did general foreign duty, twice losing some of its number by the shipwreck

* "Regiments of the British Army." Captain R. Trimens.

From a Photograph by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1ST V.B. ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

of transports; but after 1853 it was in India, where its valuable services at Lahore tended much to prevent the spread of the Mutiny. Since then the 81st has seen active service in the Euzosffzie expedition in 1858 and the Afghan campaign of 1879–80, where it assisted in the capture of Ali Musjid.

A 2nd battalion of the 81st was raised in 1803. It was sent to the Peninsula in 1808, shared in the disastrous retreat to Corunna, and in the battle there, losing altogether 326 men and 13 officers; was in the Walcheren expedition, and at Flushing; went to Holland in 1814, and joined in the blockade of Antwerp; occupied Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, and was disbanded in 1816.

The former white and buff facings respectively of the two battalions are now both white. The official badge is the red rose of Lancaster. The arms of the City of Lincoln—arg. a fleur-de-lys, or, on a St. George's Cross, gu.—appear also on the appointments. The lion and crown is derived from the 47th. The rose-pattern gold lace has a black stripe, a distinction shared with seven other regiments. The button bears the royal crest over the arms of the City of Lincoln, with the name of the regiment. The "arms" also appear on the collar; the helmet-plate and waist-plate have the royal crest, rose, and title; the royal crest and rose are on the forage-cap.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are furnished by the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, which has "Mediterranean" on its colours, in remembrance of its services there in the Crimean War. It was raised in 1797. The Volunteer battalions are the 11th Lancashire, Preston, and the 14th Lancashire, Bolton; both wear scarlet with white facings.

The 47th were known as the "Cauliflowers," the "Lancashire Lads," and "Wolfe's Own," from their share in the fighting at Quebec. The 81st had only then the old regimental title, "The Loyal Lincoln Volunteers."

The depôt is at Preston.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

The battalions forming this regiment were linked before 1881, when they were territorialised under their present title. They were the 48th (Northamptonshire) and the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiments. The first battalion was formed in 1741 as Cholmondeley's Regiment, received its number in 1751, and the county title in 1782. Its first recorded active service was in Flanders, where it fought at Val with heavy loss; and next it appears in America with the unfortunate expedition of Braddock against Fort Duquesne. It was present at Cape Breton in 1756, at Louisburg in 1758, at the attack on Quebec in 1759, in the defence of the town the same year, at Sillery and Montreal, and at Martinique and Havannah, returning home in 1763. The regiment served in the West Indies in 1794–96, at the capture of the French West Indian Islands and St. Lucia. In 1809 it joined the army in Portugal, fought at the Douro, Talavera (when Wellesley said "that the day was saved by the advance, position, and steadiness of the 1st battalion of the 48th"), Badajoz and Albuhera, at Badajoz again, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, after which it returned home and saw no further active service until 1834, when it took part in the Coorg campaign. In 1855 it was despatched to Sevastopol, remaining until the end of the siege.

A 2nd battalion existed from about 1798 to 1802; another, formed in 1803,

embarked for Portugal in 1809, and shared with the 1st battalion the Peninsular battles above referred to up to Albuhera, when it returned home and was disbanded in 1814.

The 58th, which now forms the 2nd battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, appears first in 1740, but became the 47th in 1748. The next of the number was enlisted in 1755 and became the 56th; the third was numbered the 60th in 1755 and became the 58th in 1757. In that year it embarked for active service at Louisburg and Quebec, at Sillery and Montreal, and at Havannah in 1762. It won the badge of the "Castle and Key" for its share in the gallant defence of Gibraltar from 1789 to 1793; took part in the reduction of the French West Indian Isles in 1794, was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, and after much service in the Mediterranean it accompanied Abercromby to Egypt and fought at Alexandria, Rosetta, Mandora, and Cairo. Returning to the Mediterranean in 1805, the 58th served at Naples, Sicily, Calabria, in the battle of Maida, etc. etc., and on the coast of Spain up to 1814; thence it was transferred to Canada, and formed part of the Plattsburg Expedition, after which it returned home too late for the battle of Waterloo, but shared in the occupation of Paris. From 1828 to 1838 the regiment was stationed in Ceylon, helping to suppress the Kandian insurrection; in 1845–46 it took part in the New Zealand campaign; and between 1879 and 1881 formed part of the army in South Africa during the Zulu War and the Boer campaign.

A 2nd battalion, formed in 1803, saw service at Salamanca, in Barnes's Brigade at Vittoria, Pampeluna, and elsewhere, and at Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Bordeaux; by which time it had become so weakened in numbers that it was incorporated with the 1st battalion.

The 48th had buff, the 58th black facings;* but the latter had previously worn white and then buff; now both have white. The regiment has no new special badge; but the 48th earned "Talavera" because of its bravery in that battle, and the 58th "Gibraltar" with the Castle, Key, and motto, and the Sphinx with "Egypt." The Horseshoe is the badge of the county of Rutland, and was worn by its Militia, as the St. George's Cross was by that of Northamptonshire. The button has the Castle and Key, crowned, and the regimental name; the collar a laurel wreath and the title, crowned, with St. George's Cross and the Horseshoe; the helmet-plate bears the Castle and Key with "Gibraltar" and "Talavera" and the title; the waist-plate has very much the same; the forage-cap the Castle and Key with "Gibraltar" and "Talavera."

The Militia battalions are furnished by the Northampton and Rutland Regiments; they date from 1761, and bear the Mediterranean distinction, and also add the Horseshoe and St. George's Cross to the regimental badges. The Volunteer battalion is the 1st Northamptonshire, clad in grey with scarlet facings.

The nicknames of the 58th are the "Black Cuffs" and the "Steelbacks." The latter is said to have been bestowed from their coolness in taking the floggings that were freely given in early days. This is admirably described in "Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army" in the following words: "While serving under Wellington in the Peninsular War, one Hovenden, a private in the regiment, was ordered to be flogged for his share in a breach of discipline; at the twentieth lash he became so exhausted that he fainted. So annoyed were his comrades that they

* "Regiments of the British Army." Captain R. Trimens.

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

THE QUEEN'S RIFLE VOL. BRIGADE, THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGT.)

would not recognise him. Discovering the cause of their conduct, he marched on to the square where the colonel was standing and told him that he (the colonel) was a fool; for this he was again sentenced to be flogged. During the night, while lying in his cell, the regiment was attacked by the French. Evading the guard, he escaped to the scene of the conflict, only to see his colonel wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Seizing a musket, he shot the Frenchman and liberated the colonel. After binding up his wounds he left him, and was making his way back to the cell when he was struck by a bullet, and entering the cell he expired. His desire to be flogged again was therefore not gratified."

The depôt is at Northampton.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT).

The 49th, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment, a title granted in 1815 for its having formed a guard of honour for the Princess at Weymouth, is a Hertfordshire regiment, and in 1782 was so designated; and its linked battalion, the 66th, or Berkshire Regiment (also receiving its county title in 1782), was united to it under the present name in 1882. The prefix "Royal" was bestowed upon the regiment because of the gallantry of the 1st battalion at Tofrek, near Suakin, in 1885. The 49th had a sort of colonial origin in two companies of the 22nd Regiment, which on returning to England, in Anne's reign, had left them as "Independent Companies" in Jamaica. To these six other companies were added before they left the colony and became in 1744 a regiment of the Line, known at first as the 63rd Americans;* but on the reduction of some other regiments it received its late number about 1748.

Its first visit to England took place in 1762, when it was relieved by its present 2nd battalion; but it sailed West again to join Lord Howe in 1776, and fought at Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, Brunx, Long Island, Brandywine, etc. During the campaign the light companies were allowed to wear red and the grenadiers white and black plumes; but the authority for this has disappeared.†

After doing hard work at St. Domingo, at Ostend and Egmont-op-Zee in 1798–99, as marines on board the fleet and at Copenhagen in 1801, and in Canada between 1803 and 1814, fighting at Queenstown, Chrystler's Farm, Fort George, Black Rock, Stony Creek, etc., the 49th did only general duty until 1841, when it shared in the first China War. It was engaged at Chusan, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, and Ningpo, and for its gallant service earned the distinction of the "Dragon Badge."

It was one of the earliest regiments in the Crimea, was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and shared in the siege of Sevastopol and the desperate fighting of the assaults on the Quarries and the Redan. In this campaign Sergeant G. Walters and Corporal J. Owens won the Cross for Valour for bravery and for assisting General Adams and Major Conolly. In 1882 it formed part of the army despatched to Egypt; did not accompany the rest of the army to Ismailia, but assisted in the capture of Kafr-ed-Dauar. Near Chalouffe one man of the 49th had an extraordinary escape—a shell passed between his legs and the explosion carried away the seat of his trousers, yet he was otherwise uninjured. It also did good

* "Quarters of Army in Ireland," 1742-48. † "The British Army." Major J. Lawrence-Archer.

service round Suakin, fighting at the battles of Hasheen and Tofrek in 1885, and shared in the arduous labours of the Nile campaign for the relief of Gordon.

The 66th Foot, which is now the 2nd battalion of the Berkshire Regiment, formed, in 1755, a 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment, but three years later it was made independent under its late number. After much foreign service, during which its first colours were deposited in the Court House of Kingston, Jamaica, instead of the parish church of a county town, it was first actively engaged at St. Domingo between 1795 and 1797, where its loss from various causes amounted to 705 officers and men.

Proceeding to India in 1806, it was with Ochterlony on the Nepaul frontier from 1814 to 1816, doing gallant service at Muckwanpore; and in 1817 it was amalgamated with a 2nd battalion, that had been raised in 1803, at St. Helena, where it remained as a guard over the Emperor Napoleon I. until he died, when the regiment formed the guard of honour at his funeral at Longwood. In Canada, from 1827 to 1841, it assisted in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1838, being present at the affair of St. Charles; during the Russian War it again served in North America. The 66th was in India from 1857 to 1865, when it came home; to return there in 1870 and take part later in the Afghan War as part of the Kandahar Field Force. It was engaged with General Burrows at Girishk, fought with the mutinous troops of the Wali of Kandahar in 1880, and again in the defence of the city, as well as in the battle fought by Sir Frederick Roberts which finished the campaign. But meanwhile, with the exception of two companies in garrison at Khelat-i-Gilzai, the bulk of the regiment had shared in the brilliant but disastrous "affair" of Maiwand. No pen can well describe the devoted bravery of the officers and men of the 66th on the 27th of July, 1880, when they fought against overwhelming odds. Olivey and Honeywood carried the colours, and the latter was heard to cry as he held the flag on high, "Men, what shall we do to save this?" when he fell dead, as did Sergeant-Major Cuphage, who next tried to take it. Elsewhere a detachment of about a hundred fought till all were slain, the last survivors forming a group, till "standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died." A monument to the memory of these most gallant soldiers has since been erected in the public gardens at Reading.

The 66th had a distinguished 2nd battalion, mentioned above, from 1803 until 1817. It added the Peninsular battles to the honour-roll for its gallant services at the Douro, Busaco, Talavera, Albuhera (where it lost 316 men), Arroyo dos Molinos, Badajoz, Vittoria, Nivelle, Garros, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Bayonne; and during the war its total loss was 547 officers and men, or more than half its strength. Forming part of the garrison of St. Helena in the early part of Napoleon's exile there, it was amalgamated in 1817 with the 1st battalion, which came from India for that purpose.

Before the Afghan War the 66th had a regimental pet named "Bob." He was a dog, and was present at and survived the battle of Maiwand. He died at Chatham, and his dead body was stuffed to adorn the sergeants' mess.

The original facings of both battalions were green, the 49th having first "full" green and next "Lincoln green," and the latter inheriting the colour from the 19th Regiment; now they are "Royal Blue." The first regimental badge is the Chinese Dragon with "China," derived from the 49th. The 66th provides the second, a stag

under an oak, which was worn by the Berkshire Militia. The dragon, crowned, with "Berkshire" and "Princess Charlotte of Wales's," decorates the button; the dragon is worn on the collar and forage-cap; the helmet-plate bears the stag, with the regimental title; the waist-plate the dragon and title.

The Royal Berks Militia forms the 3rd battalion. The Volunteer battalion is furnished by the 1st Berkshire, with head-quarters at Reading, and is dressed in scarlet and blue. The Brigadier of the Home District Brigade, Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B., etc., was long its distinguished colonel. To this battalion are also attached the cadet corps of Wellington and Bradfield Colleges.

The 49th seem to have had no "pet name"; the 66th were called the "Green Howards," from the colour of their facings and their colonel's name.

The depôt is at Reading.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Though, according to the Queen's Regulations, the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks next to the Royal Berkshire, the corps—for its strength is nearly equal to that of the infantry of two divisions on a war footing—has a history not only as prolonged as that of the oldest regiment in the army, but can also claim that a large proportion of the battalions of the Line have been either directly formed to assist it in its duties or have been sent to share its work.

Essentially it is a naval force, formed to furnish the guards on shipboard, partake in the numerous expeditions that are based on, or depend on, naval operations, and to assist the navy in maintaining that command of the sea which requires the active co-operation of soldiers, by destroying or capturing forts or islands which, if held by the enemy, might be used as bases menacing the operations of the fleet. It shares with "the Buffs" the honour and right of being able to march through the City of London with bayonets fixed, and can show on its battle-roll that it has shared in all the naval and most of the military operations that render glorious our national history, with the sole exception, perhaps, of the fighting in the Peninsula of Hindostan, which placed India under the governance of the English "Raj," though it took part in the operations on the Coromandel coast in 1748. So lengthy a history can only be told in the very briefest way; but if the battle-roll of the Royal Marines were placed on the colours, there would be little space even for the basal colours of the flag.

The first regiment especially raised for sea-service was the "Admiral's Regiment," formed in 1664 from the London trained-bands; but at first it formed a nursery for the navy, the men being drafted when qualified into the ranks of the able seamen, fresh recruits taking their place in the ranks. This was disbanded after the Dutch War, and was replaced in 1684 by H.R.H. the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot, and the Marine force was increased to two battalions ten years later. These were "for the service of the navy only;" but on the cessation of hostilities, the first was incorporated in the Coldstream Guards, and the second was abolished. The Holland regiment, which had also done sea duty, then became the 3rd of the Line, or "Buffs." In 1702 six Marine regiments were raised, and six Line regiments were also added to the army, but for sea service. The latter reverted to shore duty in 1713, and three of the former disappeared, the remainder being drafted to the Line as the 30th, 31st,

and 32nd regiments. Independent companies were then formed in the West Indies for duty if required in the fleet, but in 1742 they were incorporated into one battalion as the 63rd, and afterwards the 49th, of the Line.

The outbreak of hostilities in 1739 led to the resuscitation of the Marines—at first six battalions, and two years later ten battalions strong—to be quartered at Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and Plymouth. They were to assist in fitting out vessels of war, besides manning them. Before this period they had been simply soldiers, serving on board ship; now they began to assume their proper function of being able, in addition, to assist the sailors in their work. Up to this time commissions in the Marines were, as in the army, purchasable. Six of these ten regiments were incorporated in the army in 1746 (eventually numbering from the 44th to the 49th), and the remainder were disbanded; but previous to their abolition the Marine force was definitely placed under the Lord High Admiral. Meanwhile two Marine regiments had also been raised for duty at Cape Breton, but these also were transferred to the "Army List" as the 50th and 51st Foot.

The nucleus of the present Marine force was formed in 1753, when fifty companies of a hundred men each were recruited, organised in three divisions at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and definitely placed under the naval authorities. At this time exchange between the Marines and Line was permitted. A division was also formed at Woolwich in 1805, but it was done away with in 1869. When the corps was thus re-formed there were but forty-nine regiments in the "Army List," and it is from this cause that it takes its present seniority between the Berkshire and West Kent Regiments. Its position was confirmed by an Order in Council in 1820.

During the prolonged hostilities of the end of the last century the Marines were increased to 19,000 men, and in 1760 the extraordinary step was taken of making admirals and captains of the navy, generals and colonels of Marines. These appointments were rather honorary than active; but, of course, they drew pay! This system, curious as it was, lasted until 1833.

Reduction followed the temporary cessation of war, to be succeeded by equally rapid increase. For example, when the War of Independence broke out, the corps was but 4,000 strong, and in 1783 numbered 25,000 men. The service was always popular, though the bounty was lower than that for the army; "the Marines recruited better in every part of the island than the Line." To this the natural spirit of adventure, and the desire to see active service, doubtless largely contributed; but, in addition, was the fact that, as after the Manilla and Havannah campaigns, a private's share of prize-money might amount to as much as £484. Reduced again to 4,000, the army had to be called upon to assist the navy in its duties; but in 1800 the numbers stood as high as 30,000, to fall again, after the peace of 1815, to 6,000. Since that date the strength of the corps has steadily increased, and now remains at about 12,000 infantry and 2,500 artillery, costing the State about £1,000,000 for the whole force.

Throughout their history the Marines have proved their loyalty as well as their bravery under the gravest circumstances. Notwithstanding that they formed part of the crews of the vessels that mutinied at the Nore and elsewhere, and shared the same grievances, they showed no hesitation in obeying the call of duty. In the serious mutiny of the *Impétueux* and *Castor* in Bantry Bay, the men even addressed letters to their commanding officers expressive of their unshaken fidelity.

From Photographs by GREGORY & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1ST. V.B. SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

4TH. V.B. THE BLACK WATCH.

The war services of the corps date from 1690, when they were employed at Cork, to the last Burmese War. Between that date and 1815, only, they took part in 369 naval battles and 169 important coast operations. At Gibraltar, Manilla, Belle-Isle, Bunker's Hill, Negapatam, the Cape of Good Hope, Aboukir Bay, and Gaeta they were especially commended by Generals Gage, Sir Sidney Smith, and Abercromby; and after the great actions of the 1st of June, Cape St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, and Trafalgar, the Earl of St. Vincent could well say of them, "there never was an appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my highest expectations." At Belle-Isle they behaved with distinguished gallantry; at Lexington the first shots fired in the War of Independence were against Pitcairne's Marines; at St. Jean d'Acre Major Oldfield, leading one of the columns, was killed, and a French officer, writing of him, says, "he was buried among us, and has carried with him the esteem of the whole French army;" while the "Diamond Rock," an almost inaccessible rock about five hundred feet high, having a circumference of about a mile, was held by a garrison of 120 Marines under Lieutenant Maurice, and was such a thorn in the side of the French that five vessels of war were sent to besiege it, when the garrison defended it until provisions failed; the force was finally compelled to surrender, but not as prisoners of war.

Since 1815 Marines have shared in the fighting at Algiers in 1816; Navarino, 1827; the coast of Syria and Carlist War, 1836–38; on the coast of Syria and the first China War, 1840–42; in New Zealand, 1846; Kaffir War, 1850–53; Burmah, 1851–53; the Baltic, Crimea, and Sea of Azov, 1854–56; Taku Forts, Pekin, 2nd Chinese War, 1859–60; Indian Mutiny, 1857–59; New Zealand, 1860–64; Abyssinia, 1867–68; Ashantee, 1873–74; South Africa—Ginghilova, Ekowe, 1879; Egypt—Alexandria, Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, 1882; Suakim, Teb, Tamai, 1884; Hasheen, Tofrik, Nile, and Abu Klea in 1885.

Instances of gallantry in this continuous record of good service are too numerous to mention. Prome was practically taken by Marines alone in 1852; in the trenches of Sevastopol, and at Balaklava, Marines served, and Bombardier Wilkinson and Corporal John Prettyjohn won the Victoria Cross, as did Lieutenant G. D. Dowell at Viborg in the Baltic; in the Ashantee War the first hard fighting was that of Colonel Festing against the enemy's attack on Elmina; and at Tamai, General Graham states that he had "no finer troops, and on whom I calculated as a reserve in the last emergency," than the Royal Marines.

The men are enlisted for twelve years, and are trained as soldiers, but, in addition, they are taught how to work ships' guns. While on shore, or when brigaded with regular troops, they are under the command of the general of the district; when afloat, or where landed with sailors only, they are under the admiral commanding the fleet. The standard is nominally the same as that of the Line, but is generally higher.

The facings of the Marines in 1742 were buff; these became blue when the corps was made "Royal," before which for some time they had been white. The uniform has always been the national red.

The badges are the "anchor with the laurel-wreath," granted for gallantry at Belle-Isle; and the motto, "Per Mare per Terram," was given in 1760 for special services during the war. The word "Gibraltar" is a reward for their share in the

defence of that fortress; the title "Royal" was bestowed in 1802. In 1827 the globe, encircled with laurel, together with the royal cypher, were bestowed, as "His Majesty determined, in lieu of the usual mottoes and badges on the colours of troops of the Line, to direct that 'the globe, encircled with laurel,' should be the distinguishing badge, as the most appropriate emblem of a corps whose duties carried them to all parts of the globe, in every quarter of which they had earned laurels by their valour and good conduct." The bugle is the usual badge of Light Infantry regiments.

The scarlet uniform has blue facings. The globe and laurel, with the bugle, is worn on the forage-cap; the globe and laurel on the shoulder-strap; the button bears the "foul anchor" and laurel wreath, crowned. The helmet-plate has the globe and laurel, with "Gibraltar," the anchor, and the bugle; the waist-plate bears the lion and crown in the centre, with "Gibraltar" and "Per Mare per Terram" around it.

The nicknames have been the "Jollies," the "Joeys"—from the song of "Poor Joe the Marine"—and that given by the French after Belle-Isle of "Les Petits Grenadiers."

The depôt is at Walmer.

The Line Regiments *(concluded)*.

The break in seniority of the Line Regiments, made by the Royal Marine Light Infantry, is followed by six regiments. These are the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), the Manchester Regiment, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), and the York and Lancaster Regiment.

THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT).

Two linked battalions—the 50th (the Queen's Own) and the 97th (Earl of Ulster's)—form the above regiment.

The 50th was raised as the 52nd of the Line in 1755 or 1756, assuming its proper number after the reductions of 1757. The title, "West Kent," was given it in 1782, that of the "Duke of Clarence's Regiment" in 1827, the "Queen's Own" in 1831, and its present designation fifty years later. There had been one other of the same number—Shirley's American Provincials—formed in 1745; but this became the 50th in 1754, and disappeared in 1757. Apparently the present battalion was raised originally in Ireland, and in 1760 the flank companies, only, of the regiment were engaged at Corbach, Kirch-Denkern, and Wilhelmstahl, the rest of the regiment remaining in cantonments. Returning home in 1763, it sailed for the West Indies in 1772, was broken up in 1776, but afterwards recruited at Salisbury, to serve on board the fleet off Ushant. In 1794 the 50th did good service in the attack on the Martello towers on the coast of Corsica, at the assault of Conventional Redoubt, the blockade of Bastia, and the siege of Calva.

The next campaign of the regiment was that of Egypt, 1801, when it fought at Aboukir, Rackmani, Cairo, and Alexandria. It saw much service in the Peninsula, at Vimiera and Corunna, where it was commanded by Charles Napier, afterwards of Scinde; at Fuentes d'Oñor, Fort Napoleon, Bejar, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle,

Bayonne, Orthes, Aixe, Tarbes, and Toulouse. During these operations it suffered heavy loss on several occasions, especially in officers; but this was almost equalled by the loss from yellow fever between 1819 and 1822, when the regiment was serving in Jamaica. Its next active service was in the first Burmah War of 1841; but, though it proceeded to Moulmein, it soon returned to India, and shared in the hard fighting at Punniar in 1842. Lieutenant Crow and thirty-five convalescents from Cawnpore marched fifty-three miles in twenty-four hours to join the regiment for this battle.

The 50th has suffered severely from shipwreck during its existence, but of all the recorded instances that of 1844 is the most curious; for on this occasion the *Runnymede*, conveying a detachment, was thrown high and dry on shore. The regiment next fought at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, capturing two Sikh colours; and at Sobraon, where the regiment having taken a battery of guns, had to retake it when it was re-manned in their rear.

The 50th saw service in the Crimea at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol; and the "Queen's Own" was the last to leave, as it had been one of the first to land on, Russian soil. Finally it took part in the New Zealand campaign of 1864, at Te Rori, Weretoa, Kakaramea, and Putahi Pah; in the Egyptian campaign at Kassassin (a detachment only was present at Tel-el-Kebir); in the Gordon Relief Expedition, when both battalions furnished a force of Mounted Infantry, which fought at Abu Klea and Metemneh; and in the after operations in the Soudan at Ambigole Wells and Ginniss. A 2nd battalion of the 50th, raised in 1804, was absorbed by the 1st in 1814.

The 2nd battalion, raised in 1824 as the 97th, was entitled the "Earl of Ulster's" in 1826. It had five predecessors; the first from 1760–63; the second (which was at Gibraltar), 1780–83; the third (the Strathspey Highlanders), 1794–95; the fourth (Queen's Germans), 1802–18, when it had become the 96th; and the fifth, recruited as the 98th in 1804, but disbanded as the 97th in 1818. The first active service of the 97th was in the Crimea, where it did good work during the siege of Sevastopol; and in 1857 it embarked for India, seeing much hard fighting at Nusrutpore, Chanda, Sultanpore, Ameerapore, Lucknow, the Kaiser Bagh, etc. In 1881 it shared in the disasters of the Transvaal campaign. Finally in the Gordon Relief campaign it furnished part of the force of Mounted Infantry which marched across the Bayuda Desert from Korti, and fought as stated above.

The original facings of the 50th were black, altered in 1831 to blue; those of the 97th were sky-blue, the only regiment so dressed. Now the scarlet uniform has royal blue facings, which with the officers are, "by special authority," of velvet. The motto, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," was granted to the 97th; the White Horse and "Invicta" were the badges of the Kent Militia; the 50th contributes the royal crest and the Sphinx over "Egypt." The buttons have the crest, as also has the collar and waist-plate (with the "Queen's Own Regiment"). The helmet-plate bears the White Horse, the two mottoes, and the territorial title. The Horse, with "Invicta" and complete title, is worn on the forage-cap.

The 3rd and 4th battalions are furnished by the West Kent Militia, which was raised in 1759, and divided into two battalions in 1876. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Kent, Tunbridge (green and green); the 3rd Kent, Blackheath (green and black); and the 4th Kent, Woolwich Arsenal (green and scarlet).

The nicknames of the 50th have been "the Blind Half-Hundred," from the men suffering from ophthalmia in Egypt; the "Dirty Half-Hundred," from the men wiping their faces with their black facings—or, as others state, "from blackening their faces through biting the cartridges for Brown Bess;" the "Gallant Half-Hundred," from their bravery at Vimiera in 1808; and the "Devil's Royals." The 97th were known as the "Celestials," from the colour of their facings.

The depôt is at Maidstone.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).

In 1881 the 57th (West Middlesex) was amalgamated with its linked battalion, the 77th (East Middlesex), the Duke of Cambridge's Own, under its present compound title.

A regiment, raised in 1755 as the 57th, became the 55th, and another raised as the 59th became the 57th in 1757,* the old 57th becoming the 46th; the county title was added in 1782. In its earliest days it did duty as marines, and in 1775 was despatched to North America. There it took part in the operations at Brooklyn, Redbank, York Island, Powell's Hook, and Fort Montgomery; and its light company, serving with Lord Cornwallis at York Town, was taken prisoner. The 57th was with the Duke of York in Holland in 1794; and, after much varied foreign service, joined Crawford's division in the Peninsula. It was engaged at Busaco, Torres Vedras, the pursuit of Massena, Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Berlango, Estapas, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Bordeaux.

Throughout the campaign the men displayed conspicuous gallantry, and lost severely. It was at Albuhera that the glorious nickname of the "Die Hards" was won; for when the British were heavily pressed by overwhelming numbers of the French, Colonel Inglis of the 57th shouted, "Die hard, my men! die hard!"—and this they did, fighting with such headlong bravery that the colonel, 22 officers, and 400 men fell; and out of the 6,000 men that had "fallen in" for battle on the hill, but 1,500 remained. The regiment was brought out of action by Lieutenant and Adjutant Mann, and the king's colour had received thirty shot-wounds and the regimental twenty-one.†

The 57th formed part of the Army of Occupation of France in 1815; fought before Sevastopol and at Inkerman, and took part in the expedition to Kinburn and Shadoffka; shared in the Maori War of 1863, at Kaitake, Otapawa Pah, and numerous skirmishes, in which the loss was often heavy; and in 1879 it assisted at the relief of Ekowe.‡

Victoria Crosses were won in the Crimean War by Private C. M. Corrie and Colour-Sergeant G. Gardiner, and in the Maori War by Ensign J. T. Down and Drummer D. Stagpoole; but equal gallantry was also shown by Private Howard, who, with Lieutenant Torrens of the Greys, assisted in rescuing the crew of the wreck *Robert Brown*.

One noteworthy point in the history of the regiment is the formation by Colonel Hartley in 1832 of the regimental savings bank, probably one of the earliest efforts to promote thrift among the men.

A 2nd battalion of the 57th existed from 1801 to 1815.

* Trimens. † Stocqueler and Trimens. ‡ "History of the 57th." Colonel Warre.

From Photographs by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

1. 1ST LANARKSHIRE R.V. (THE CAMERONIANS).

2. 1ST V.B. THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGT.

The 77th first appears in 1787; was called the "Royal Middlesex" in 1807, a title soon after changed to the "East Middlesex," and the "Duke of Cambridge's Own" in 1876. The other 77th Regiments were the "Montgomery Highlanders," which existed from 1737 to 1763, and fought at Fort du Quesne, Cuba, Martinique, and Havannah; and the "Atholl Highlanders" from 1778 to 1783. The year after it was raised the regiment sailed for India, and in the operations against Tippoo Sultan was at the siege of Canonore and at Seringapatam; then it was despatched against the Dutch settlements in Cochin, and shortly after assisted at the siege of Colombo, joined the expedition against the Rajah of Coliote, and took part in the storm of Seringapatam and the capture of Arrakerry.

Under Wellesley it saw service in the operations against the Mahrattas at Bednore, Coongull, Subitee, Dumaul, and in the final defeat of Dhoondra, the leader of the enemy; in those against the Mairs at Coliote and Wynand, and Panjalamcourchy in the Polygar War; against the Bollaum Rajah; in 1802 it was again at Arrakerry, Coliote, and Wynand; and, returning home in 1807, new colours were presented to the regiment by the East India Company in recognition of its valuable and continuous service in India for nearly twenty years.

After sharing in the Walcheren expedition and the capture of Flushing, the 77th embarked for the Peninsula in 1811, and was present at El Bodon, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Bayonne, returning to Ireland in 1814. From that date it performed the necessary routine duty in various parts of the world, as in 1831 during the servile insurrection in Jamaica and in the Canadian troubles of 1848; but in 1854 it was one of the first regiments despatched to the seat of war in the East. In the Crimea it fought at the Bulganac, the Alma, the capture of the Castle of Balaklava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol from the opening of the first parallel to the end, losing during the campaign 15 officers and nearly 900 men. Since then, though it has seen much arduous foreign service, it has not been engaged in any war of importance.

During the Crimean War Sergeant J. Park and Private A. Wright won the Cross for Valour, for continued and conspicuous bravery. But conspicuous bravery was shown in the past history of the 77th; for at El Bodon, when Montbrun, with fourteen battalions, thirty squadrons, and twelve guns, attacked a small force of allied troops, of which two battalions—the 5th and 77th—alone were British, they checked the advance of the cavalry by fire, charged them at the bayonet's point, and retired afterwards in square, which resisted every effort to destroy it.*

The facings of both battalions were formerly yellow, now they are white. The badge of the 57th is the laurel wreath and "Albuhera," granted in 1816; it and the 34th are the only regiments except the Minden group that have a wreath. To the 77th is due the Prince of Wales's Plume, granted in 1810, and the Duke of Cambridge's coronet and cypher, added in 1876; the arms of Middlesex—three swords, or "sceaxs," with a Saxon crown—were bestowed on territorialisation. On the button is the Plume, wreathed, and "Albuhera"; the collar bears the same with the coronet and cypher; the helmet-plate has, in addition to the last, "The Middlesex Regiment." The waist-plate carries the wreath, Plume, and the county badge, with "Albuhera," and "The Duke of Cambridge's Own"; on the forage-cap is worn the wreath, Plume, coronet

* "Minor Tactics." General C. F. Clery.

and cypher, and "Albuhera"; the battle-name, worn on the forage-cap and shoulder-strap, was added in 1873 as a mark of special favour by Her Majesty the Queen.

The Militia battalions are the Royal Elthorne (1853) and the East Middlesex (1778). The Volunteer battalions are the 3rd Middlesex, Hornsey (grey and grey); 8th Middlesex, Whitton Park, Hounslow (also grey and grey); and the 17th Middlesex High Street, Camden Town (green and black).

The first nickname of the old 57th was the "Steelbacks," from the frequent floggings the men underwent for their marauding propensities. Next they gained the more honourable sobriquet of the "Die Hards," from their extraordinary bravery at Albuhera. The 77th were known as "the Pot-hooks," from the figure of the two sevens.

The depôt is at Hounslow.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S (WILTSHIRE REGIMENT).

The 62nd, the Wiltshire Regiment, was amalgamated with its linked battalion, the 99th Duke of Edinburgh's (Lanarkshire), in 1881. As the 2nd battalion of the 4th Foot, it assisted in the defence of Minorca, and began a separate existence as the 62nd in 1758. The county title was given in 1782. The first regiment so numbered became a battalion of the 60th in 1755. As an independent regiment the 62nd was with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759; behaved with great gallantry in the defence of Carrickfergus against the French the following year; surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga, after bearing the brunt of the battle there and at Stillwater; and, after other services, was sent to Jamaica against the Maroons, in 1791, when it lost twenty-five officers and the bulk of the men from disease. In the Egyptian campaign of 1801 the regiment did duty at Alexandria and Rosetta; the flank companies were despatched to relieve the Castle of Scylla in 1808; and for the second time the 62nd embarked for Sicily (in 1809), and assisted on this occasion to capture Ischia and Procida. The destruction of the batteries at Palermo was effected by three companies in 1811, and the grenadier company also saw service at the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and the "Mayor's House" near Boulogne. After much general duty in various parts of the world, it shared in the glories of Ferozeshah (losing 18 officers and 280 men killed and wounded) and of Sobraon, whilst a detachment was present at Aliwal.

Curiously enough, twice during the campaign were the colours lost; the first time they were sunk in a boat on the Ganges, and though they were recovered, they were, on the second occasion, destroyed by fire in a boat on the same river.

The 62nd was despatched to the Crimea in 1854, and lost heavily during the prolonged siege which added "Sevastopol" to the list of regimental honours.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1804, served in the Peninsula at the Nive and Nivelle, formed part of the Army of Occupation of France, and was disbanded in 1820.

The 99th was formed at Glasgow in 1824, was named "the Lanarkshire Regiment" in 1832, and the "Duke of Edinburgh's" in 1874. It has had five predecessors. The first existed from 1760 to 1763; the second (the Jamaica Regiment), 1780 to 1783; the third, 1794 to 1798; the fourth (Prince of Wales's Tipperary), formed in 1804, became the 98th in 1818; and the fifth, raised in

1805 as the 100th, became the 99th in 1815, and was disbanded in 1818 as "H.R.H. the Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment." The first active service seen by the regiment was in the Maori War of 1845, when two companies were despatched from Sydney, and the men shared in the repulse at Ohaianai and its final capture, and in the fight at Ruapekapeka the next year.

The year 1860 saw them in China. The 99th was engaged in that campaign against the pirates of Chusan, in the actions on the 18th and 21st September between Pehtung and Pekin, and the capture of the capital—returning at the peace to Hong Kong. Thence one company was transferred to Shanghai in 1862, to assist in the suppression of the Taeping Rebellion there, the whole regiment returning home from the China seas in 1869.

In 1878 the 99th embarked for South Africa, where two companies fought at the battle on the Inyezane and were then shut up in Fort Ekowe, and the rest of the battalion formed part of the column of relief which defeated the Zulus at Ginghilovo. Since then the 99th has seen much foreign but no active service.

Formerly the "splash" was worn on the buttons of the 62nd, because at the siege of Carrickfergus Castle by the French, in 1760, the men ran short of ammunition and used their buttons instead. The buff facings of the 62nd and the yellow of the 99th were changed to white in 1881. The Maltese Cross was the badge of both the 62nd and the Royal Wilts Militia; but to that has been added the cypher and coronet of the "Duke of Edinburgh." The coronet and cypher appears on the button (with Wiltshire Regiment), on a Maltese Cross on the collar; the same, with the name added, on the helmet, waist-plate, and forage-cap.

The Royal Wiltshire Militia, formed in 1759, composes the 3rd battalion. The Volunteer battalions are the 1st Wiltshire, Warminster, and the 2nd Wiltshire, Chippenham. Both are dressed in green with black facings.

The 62nd were known as the "Springers," when acting as Light Infantry in Burgoyne's campaign, from the rapidity of their pursuit of the Americans in 1777.

The depôt is at Devizes.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

A West Suffolk regiment—the 63rd—had for its linked battalion the 96th; and these were combined as the Manchester Regiment in 1881. The first-mentioned was originally a 2nd battalion to the 8th, and became independent under its late number in 1758, receiving the county name of "West Suffolk" in 1782. "General Wolfe's Regiment," as it had been once called, first came under fire in the expedition to the West Indies in 1759, when Martinique, Guadaloupe, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and many other islands, such as Defeada and Santos, were captured. It returned home after these exploits, but was sent back to take part in the War of Independence, fighting at Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, Brandywine, Fort Clinton, New Jersey, Charleston, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs.

Men were heavily weighted in those days. Those of the 63rd twice "returned to the charge, in the middle of a hot summer's day, encumbered with three days' provisions, their knapsacks on their backs, which, together with cartouche box, ammunition, and firelock, may be estimated at 125 lbs. weight."* Many of the men, too, served as

* "History of the American War." Steadman.

Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Tarleton, one of the most enterprising of the "partisan" leaders in the war; and they behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the affair of Sherar's Ferry in 1780.

In 1794 the regiment served in Holland, and fought at Nimeguen, but returned to the West Indies in the following year, sharing in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition in 1796, and in the defence of Honduras in 1798; after which it came home reduced to only 150 men.* Recruited to full strength, it again served under Abercromby in the Holland campaign, seeing much hard fighting at the Helder, Zuyp, Schager-Burg, Bergen-op-Zoom, and Egmont-op-Zee.

The expedition to Ferrol gave the regiment its next employment, and during the operations Sergeant-Major Nugent was promoted for gallantry in having disarmed and made prisoners two Spanish sentries. But its West Indian services were not yet completed. After the capture of Madeira in 1807, it again assisted in the capture of Martinique two years later—when the articles of surrender were signed by Major O'Rourke of the 63rd—and at Guadaloupe, St. Martin, and St. Eustatia; but on the outbreak of hostilities again in 1815, the 63rd for the third time shared in the capture of Guadaloupe, when "the eagles and standards of the French" were surrendered, and Captain Lynch with the light company covered the landing at Bailiffe, and checked the advance of three hundred French soldiers, who had been sent to oppose the debarkation. In 1819 the regiment came home, and, after general service on various stations, it was sent to Burmah in 1838, and suffered loss in the fighting at Moulmein.

In the Crimean campaign the 63rd was present at the Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the whole siege of Sevastopol, losing altogether 947 of all ranks during the war. In the Afghan War it joined the 2nd division of the Kandahar force, but was not present in any of the more important actions. From India it was transferred to Egypt in 1882.

The 63rd had a 2nd battalion from 1804 to 1814, but this saw no active service.

The 96th was recruited in Manchester in 1824, and was preceded by five of the same number—viz., the first, which served from 1760 to 1763; the second, from 1780 to 1783; the third, from 1793 to 1798; the fourth, formed from a 2nd battalion of the 52nd, and numbered the 96th in 1803, but disbanded as the 95th in 1818; and the fifth, raised in 1798 as the "Queen's Germans," was called the 97th in 1802, and disappeared as the 96th ("Queen's Own") in 1818. The last saw service in Egypt in 1801, and in the Peninsula. It bore the name of the "British Musketeers," and from it comes the Sphinx badge, and the words "Egypt" and "Peninsula," which appear on the appointments, etc.

The work of the present battalion, as far as active service goes, began in 1844, when a detachment—the rest of the regiment being in New South Wales—was sent to New Zealand, and fought at Kororarika and Stokes Pah. In 1881, as the 2nd battalion of the Manchester Regiment, it was sent to Egypt, and formed part of the garrison of Alexandria during the operations which led to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the fall of Cairo. Since then it has seen no active service.

The badge of the "Fleur-de-lys," formerly worn by the 63rd, is supposed to have been bestowed in commemoration of its long and brilliant services in the West Indies against the French; but its use was forbidden in 1856 "because

* "History of the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment." Major J. Slack.

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) R.V.

written authority sanctioning its wear could not be found." The coatee was replaced in that year by the tunic, and it was certainly worn before that date on the former by the officers and sergeant-major. It is scarcely likely it would have been used without permission, and such might well have been granted; but the only record disappeared when the regimental baggage was lost at Helvoetsluys in 1795.* The green facings of the 63rd and the yellow of the 96th were altered to white in 1881. Those of the 63rd had been first black, then very deep green (1768), with white and green lace, and deep green with silver lace in 1813. Gold lace was worn after 1832. The badges are the arms of the city of Manchester, and the Sphinx with "Egypt," which was worn by the 96th, but can only have been derived from the regiment that was disbanded in 1818; an eight-pointed star, however, bearing the number, was once the decoration of the buttons and breast-plate of the 63rd. The star was worn in remembrance of its good work under Tarleton from 1775 to 1781. The buttons now bear the Garter and its motto, and within it the Sphinx and "Egypt," crowned. The Sphinx also appears on the tunic collar on an eight-pointed star, on the waist-plate with the name of the regiment, and on the forage-cap. The helmet-plate bears the arms of the city of Manchester.

The 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, raised in 1855, furnishes the 3rd and 4th battalions. The Volunteer battalions are the 4th Lancashire, Manchester (green and scarlet); the 6th Lancashire, Manchester (scarlet and yellow); the 7th Lancashire, Ashton-under-Lyne (scarlet and white); the 16th Lancashire, Manchester (scarlet and white); the 20th Lancashire, Ardwick (green and scarlet); and the 22nd Lancashire, Oldham (scarlet and white).

The 63rd once had the name of the "Bloodsuckers."

The depôt is at Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT).

The 64th ("2nd Staffordshire Regiment") and the 98th (Prince of Wales's) form the above regiment. The 11th Foot, in 1758, was deprived of its 2nd battalion, which was numbered the 64th, after two years' service under the former number. It was named the "2nd Staffordshire" in 1782, a title it bore until the amalgamation of 1882: when, however, the regiment was first designated the *South* Staffordshire, altered shortly after to its present name. The year after it first had an independent existence it was despatched to the West Indies to take part in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe; sent home after that, it returned to the American continent at the outbreak of the War of Independence, served first at Nova Scotia, and then at Boston until the evacuation of the city, fighting also at Staten Island, Brooklyn, Ridgeway, Hill of Campo, Brandywine, the Acushusat River Expedition, Charleston, and Eutaw Springs, where the 64th did not "give ground until overpowered by numbers and severe slaughter."† After general duty it once more appeared before Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794, to help in their reduction and to suffer heavy loss; and after an interlude in Ireland, where the regiment defeated the French at Ballinamuck, it returned to the West Indies and saw the surrender of St. Martin, St. Lucia, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam; coming home

* "History of the late 63rd (West Suffolk)." Major Slack. † "History of the American War." Steadman.

in 1815 to form part of the Army of Occupation of France. Embarking for India in 1849, the 64th was employed in garrison duty there until 1856, when the Persians attacked Herat, and war consequently broke out between Great Britain and Persia. The regiment formed part of the expedition, was at the storming of the Fort of Reshire, the surrender of Bushire, and the battle of Kooshab; after which, with Mohumra as a "base of operations," the army prepared to march on Ispahan. But the war was virtually over. The Persian forces, some seven thousand strong, took up a position at Ahwaz, but evacuated it without firing a shot on the approach of three hundred British soldiers. On returning to India, the outbreak of the Mutiny called for the service of the Staffordshire men. The enemy was met with at Futtehpore, Aong, Pandoo Nuddee, Kalee Nuddee, Kerkeroulie, Bareilly, and Cawnpore, when some of the 64th were left to garrison the place, and the remainder served with Outram and Havelock in the advance on Lucknow. The Cawnpore garrison had meanwhile had severe work to do against the attacks of Tantia Topee; and the regiment also took part in the Rohilcund campaign, and in most of the operations that attended the suppression of the Mutiny. During the campaign Drummer Thomas Flynn won the Cross for Valour for "conspicuous gallantry." Since that campaign the gallant 64th have seen no active but much foreign service.

The present 2nd battalion of the regiment first appears in 1824, and was entitled the "Prince of Wales's Regiment of Foot" in 1876, from its having acted as guard to His Royal Highness during his visit to Malta. On this occasion new colours were presented to the regiment, and the Prince requested that the old ones should be entrusted to his care. The title and the badge of His Royal Highness's Plume date from this event, but five other battalions have borne the number. The first served from 1760 to 1765, and fought at Havannah in 1762; the second from 1780 to 1783; the third, raised in 1796, became the 91st; the fourth, formed in 1804, was disbanded in 1818 as the 97th; and the fifth, enlisted in 1804 as the 99th, disappeared as "the Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regiment" in 1818.

The late 98th Foot was recruited at Chichester and sailed for the Cape in 1824; it underwent varied foreign and home service until 1841, when the regiment, with Sir Colin Campbell, shared in the operations on the Yangtse, after which it was transferred to Hong Kong and left the "far East" for India in 1846, and was present in the operations in the Punjaub. Four years later the flank companies served under Sir Colin Campbell in the Afridi War, and came home in 1855; but returned again to India two years later, when one wing was sent with the Euzosffzie Expedition.

Transferred to Quettah in 1884, the regiment formed part of the Zhob Valley Expedition, seeing the "affair" of Doulatzai. Out of its total service more than fifty years have been spent abroad.*

The black facings of the 64th were changed to white—the colour of those of the 98th—in 1881. The Prince of Wales's Plume was inherited as a badge from the 2nd battalion; the dragon was also won by the 98th for its services in 1841 in China, and used to be on the forage-caps; the Staffordshire Knot was worn by the 64th and the Militia. The Knot is on the button (with the regimental name, a laurel branch, a scroll with "Prince of Wales's," and the Plume), on the tunic collar, and

* Quoted by Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer.

From a Photograph by Gregory & Co., *Opticians, Strand.*

4th (Cambridge University) V.B. The Suffolk Regt.

on the forage-cap, with the Plume and motto. The Plume appears also, with the name, on the helmet-plate and waist-plate.

The 2nd and 3rd battalions are formed by the 2nd and 3rd King's Own Staffordshire battalions, raised in 1797 and 1798. The Volunteer battalions are the 2nd Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent (scarlet and white), and the 5th Staffordshire, Burton-on-Trent (scarlet and blue).

The depôt is at Lichfield.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

The York and Lancaster Regiment is built up of the formerly linked battalions of the 65th (2nd York North Riding) and the 84th (York and Lancaster).

In 1756 the 12th Foot had a 2nd battalion, which, two years later, became the 65th. It was called the "2nd Yorkshire North Riding Regiment" in 1782, a title it retained until the present territorialisation system was introduced. The new regiment first saw active service at Guadaloupe and Havannah, 1759 to 1762, and then embarked for America, to fight at Bunker's Hill, but going home afterwards; it returned to the West Indies in 1794, to take part in the attack on Martinique and Guadaloupe. A curious method of enlistment was adopted in the regiment when it came home: "Parish boys," from the Scottish poor-house, who had been enlisted for the 16th, were posted to the 65th.*

After routine duty at the Cape in 1801, the regiment sailed for India, and fought under Lake at Guzerat, Malwa, and Bhurtpore; after which, in 1809, it saw active service against the Wahabees, in the Persian Gulf, and assisted to destroy Ras-ul-Khymah and other piratical holds.

Present at the reduction of Mauritius, it returned to India for the operations in Kattiwar, Guzerat, and Cutch; the Pindari War, and the capture of Poonah; in the Persian Gulf at Ras-ul-Khymah again; once more in Cutch at the taking of Dwarka; in the Persian Gulf, for the third time, on the destruction of the stronghold of the Beni-boo Ali tribe; finally to return home in 1822, with the reward, for continual and gallant service in the East, of bearing on the colours the Royal Tiger, with "India" and "Arabia."

The 65th saw active service in the New Zealand campaign—during which Sergeant McKenna and Lance-Corporal J. Ryan won the Victoria Cross—after 1846; but after that saw no further fighting until the Suakim disturbances, when, on its way home, it was landed to fight at El Teb and Tamai.

The 84th regiment first appears from 1759 to 1764; then as the "Royal Highland Emigrants" in 1775, which became the 84th in 1778, and was disbanded in 1784, when its uniform was similar to the 42nd; and finally in 1793, when the present regiment came into being, and incorporated with a 2nd battalion, raised in 1794, received the title "York and Lancaster Regiment" in 1809.

Its early history was uneventful. It served abroad in Madras, Flanders, the capture of Cape Town, Perim, Aden, India (seeing active service at Surat and Guzerat and Goa), the capture of Mauritius, the operations in Kattiwar and Cutch, the Pindari disturbances, and at Kandeish and Cutch again before it returned home in 1819. These services were rendered between 1800 and 1819; after which date it saw no further

* Lawrence-Archer.

active service until 1842, when it was in Burmah, and was stationed at Moulmein; but it returned to India in time to share in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857. Detachments were sent to assist Wheeler at Cawnpore (where most of them were massacred) and Lawrence at Lucknow; the latter serving in the defence of the Residency. The keeper of the cemetery at Cawnpore when the Mutiny was suppressed was Private Murphy of the 84th, who was one of the two soldiers, other than officers, who escaped from the massacre.* The rest of the regiment was also in the first relief of Lucknow, and its defence; at the battle of Alumbagh and the capture of Lucknow, and finally with the Azimghur column.

Its last active service was in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign, where it did good work at Kassassin and throughout the campaign.

A 2nd battalion, raised in 1808, served at Walcheren and the siege of Flushing in 1809, and for its services in the Peninsula from 1813 to 1814 added "Nive" and "Peninsula" to the colours, though it was also present at the Bidassoa and the investment of Bayonne.

The facings of the 65th were white, those of the 84th yellow. Now both are white. The "Union Rose" is the badge bestowed on the 84th in 1820. The Royal Tiger, with "India" and "Arabia," were given for the valuable services of the 65th in those countries from 1802 to 1822. The buttons have the title, a laurel wreath, the Tiger, a coronet, and the Union Rose; the tunic collar has the Royal Tiger; the helmet-plate the Union Rose and title; the waist-plate the same with the Royal Tiger; on the forage-cap a Union Rose, with the Tiger.

The 3rd West York Militia forms the 3rd battalion of the regiment, and was raised in 1757. The Volunteer battalions are the 2nd West Riding, Yorkshire (Sheffield), and the 8th West Riding, Yorkshire (Doncaster). Both wear scarlet uniforms, with white facings.

The regiment has no special name, and is usually called by its territorial title.

The depôt is at Pontefract.

* Lawrence-Archer.

Departmental Corps.

The non-combatant, or departmental corps—omitting such minor branches as the corps of Armourers, Military Mounted Police, Ordnance Artificers, and the Civil staff of the Royal Engineer department—are as follows:—The Army Service Corps (which closes the regimental list in the "Army List"), the Army Chaplains' Department, the Army Medical Staff, and the Volunteer Medical Staff, the Ordnance Store Department (blue, with scarlet facings and scarlet edgings), the Army Pay Department (blue with yellow facings), and the Army Veterinary Department. We need not enter into any detail of the three latter.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The supply of an army in the field was, in the last century, usually organised solely for the duration of a war, and partook largely of the civilian element.

The first well-considered effort to provide a reliable force for these important duties was made in the Peninsula, when the "Royal Wagon Train" was formed. This was revived in 1854 as the "Land Transport Corps"; but it was not very successful, and was reorganised after the war as the "Military Train."

It next appears as the "Control Department," of which the "Commissariat and Transport," and a "Military Store Department," were sub-branches; but this machinery proved cumbrous, and it disappeared in 1875, to be followed by the "Army Transport Corps," which was finally given its present name.

The disposition of the Transport in an English army is at the rate of one Transport company to each division, and one for the corps' head-quarters in the first line, four others being relegated to the second line, chiefly for hospital needs. Each company has four sections, one of which carries staff baggage and provisions for the "details"; one section is told off to assist the medical department, and the other two convey staff baggage and provisions.

It has shared necessarily in the campaigns in which the army has taken part; and at Rorke's Drift, in 1879, Acting-Assistant Commissary J. L. Dalton won the Cross for Valour. During the Mutiny, in the pursuit of Koer Singh from Azimghur, the men did good service as cavalry; and in one of the sharp skirmishes Michael Murphy and Samuel Morley, of the Military Train, gained the Victoria Cross.

There are thirty-seven companies in the "Army List," with one supply and two remount companies.

The blue uniform has white facings.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

According to Clode, in the year 1662 a chaplain was appointed to every regiment, and in the Articles of War of that year they were directed "to preach to them as often as with convenience shall be thought fit."

The first Chaplain-General was the Rev. J. Gamble, in 1796, when regimental chaplains were done away with, and their duty was performed by ordinary parish

priests; but for foreign service there was little provision, so that in 1806 "Lord Cathcart embarked with a corps of 14,000 men, and only one chaplain," and throughout the Peninsular War there were practically few, if any, chaplains employed. The office of Chaplain-General was abolished in 1829, but was restored in 1846.

Three heroes of the department may well be mentioned here. The first is the Rev. J. W. Adams, who won the Victoria Cross in Afghanistan for helping the wounded and saving life; another is the Rev. G. N. Gordon, who was mortally wounded at Candahar when attending to the men under a heavy fire; and the third is the Rev. R. Collins, who crossed from one square to the other at Hasheen, in the Soudan, to convey a message from Major Alston.

In the "Army List" the Presbyterian chaplains have the letter "P." before their names, the Roman Catholic "R.C."

The black uniform has the usual rank badges on the collar. The forage-cap is adorned with black embroidery.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

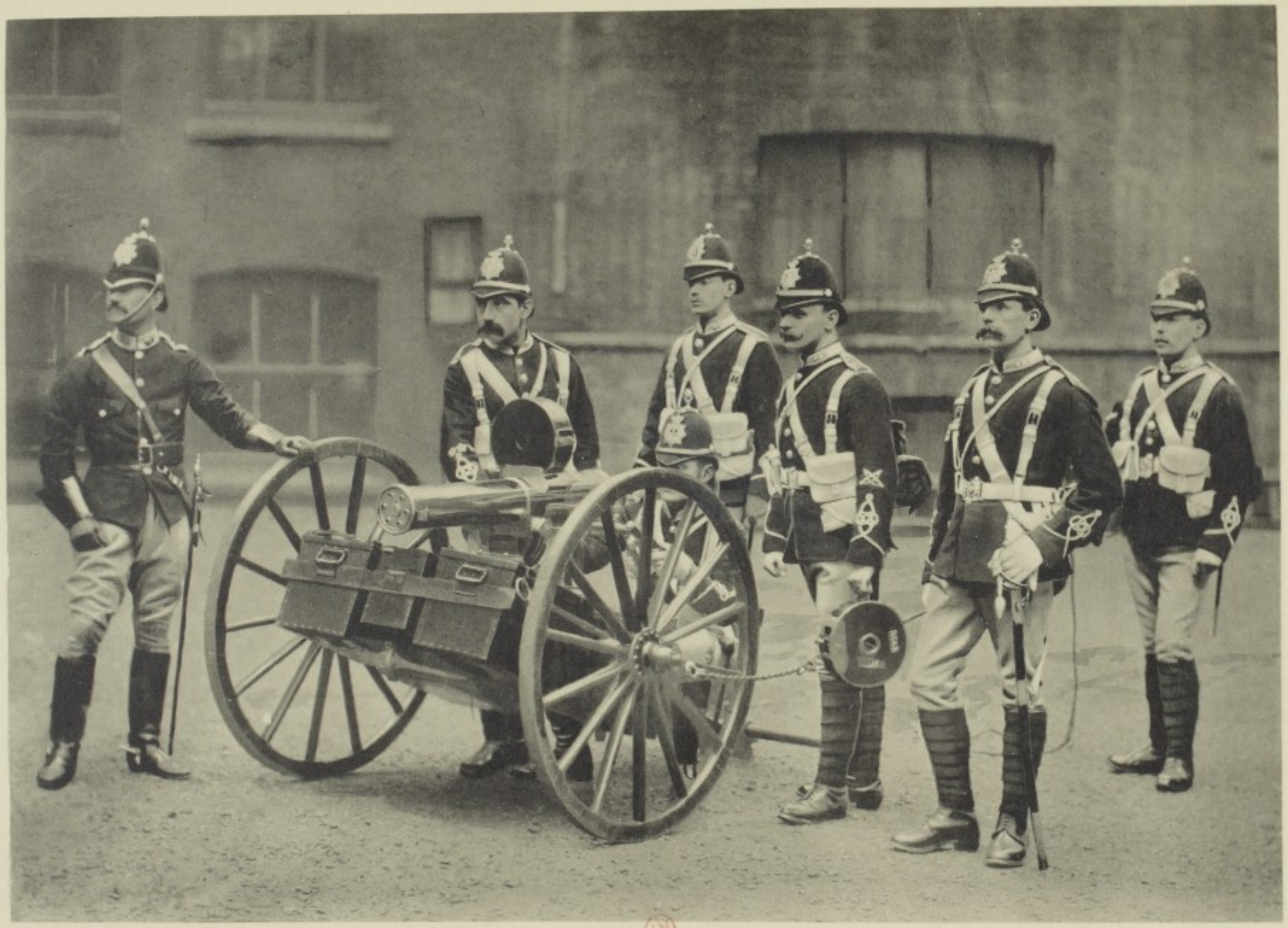
Though surgeons in the army are mentioned as far back as 1223, it was not until 1328 that paid medical officers accompanied our armies. The pay about this time was fourpence per day; the "physicians" in the reign of Henry V. ranked between the barber and the washerwoman!

From that time they were frequently mentioned. "In 1415 Henry V., on undertaking the invasion of France, appointed Nicholas Colnet his field surgeon for a year, under the condition that he was to take with him three archers on horseback, and to accompany the king wherever he went. He was to have forty marks and twelve pennies daily, each of his archers having twenty marks and six pennies. Thomas Morstede was then appointed chief army surgeon, with fifteen assistants, three of whom were to be archers, and the remainder of his own profession. Morstede was in high favour, as appears from the king's grant (May, 1415) of twelve attendants, one chariot, and 'deux soniers.'" This Morstede was termed "Knight Surgeon," and in 1541 an Act of Parliament was passed to exempt surgeons from "bearing armour, or being put on watches or inquests."

After 1557 surgeons seem to have been on the staff of the generals commanding; and at that time fifty-seven doctors, together with Thomas Gale, "the soldier surgeon," were in the army serving in France. Later on every troop of the Life Guards had its own "chirurgeon"; the proportion of medical officers to men being in James II.'s reign one and a "mate" for every thousand men; but this was increased to two "assistant-surgeons" in 1802.

The first mention of uniform is in 1803, when it was scarlet, with the royal crown on the button, the badge of the Irish establishment being a harp.

The first important reorganisation of the department was in 1858, when both the pay and relative rank were raised; but it was two years later before the first competitive examination for admission to the army was instituted. Up to about 1873 the army doctors were attached to, and remained with, the regiments to which they were gazetted, except on promotion or by exchange with other officers; but there were inconveniences attendant on this old system, and a general medical staff was organised instead.



From a Photograph by GREGORY & CO., *Opticians, Strand.*

MACHINE GUN—3RD LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The war services of the Army Medical Department are as extensive, naturally, as those of the army itself. Its members have, as happened in India about 1796, had to lead a company out of action, and afterwards command it on returning to England, or to rally a cavalry detachment, as did Dr. Wilson of the 7th Hussars in the Crimea when he rescued the Duke of Cambridge.

Victoria Crosses have been gained by Surgeon J. Mouatt at Balaklava; Assistant-Surgeon W. G. N. Manley and W. Temple in the New Zealand War of 1864, at the Gate Pah; Doctor J. E. Hale, A. D. Horne, W. H. T. Sylvester in the Crimean campaign; C. M. Douglas at the Andaman Islands in 1867; H. T. Reade, V. M. McMaster, and W. Bradshaw in the Mutiny; by Surgeon-Major J. H. Reynolds at Rorke's Drift; and recently by Surgeon-Major Lloyd in Burmah.

Its organisation in the field is a number of bearer companies, that carry the wounded to the dressing stations, whence they are transferred to field hospitals, and, if necessary, to hospitals on the line of communication, or even the base. A bearer company has three medical officers, one warrant officer, and sixty men; the transport being provided by the A.S.C. There are nineteen companies of the Medical Staff Corps and two depôt companies. The blue uniform of the Army Medical Staff has black velvet facings. The head-dress is the cocked hat with plume of black cock's feathers for brigade surgeons, etc.; the junior ranks wear the helmet. The cross-belt is black and gold. The special badge of the Medical Staff Corps is the red Geneva Cross on a white ground.

The Educational Establishments.

These are the School of Gunnery, the Artillery College, the Schools of Military Engineering, Musketry, Signalling, Ballooning, and Submarine Mining; the Army Medical School at Netley, the Veterinary School at Aldershot, the School of Music at Kneller Hall, and the ordinary army schools; the Gymnasium at Aldershot, the Staff College, and finally the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Royal Military College provides the majority of the young officers for the infantry, cavalry, Staff Corps, and, in the future, those of the Army Service Corps indirectly; the Royal Military Academy furnishes the officers for the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. The Royal Military College was founded in 1799, and after it had been for many years a school for boys, where the instruction was partly civil and partly military, it was converted into a college for older lads—between seventeen and twenty-three years of age—whose education is purely military. The subjects taught are tactics, regimental administration, and law, with fortification and surveying; and in addition to drill, riding, sword-drill and gymnastics. The course is divided into three terms of six months each, inclusive of the periods of leave. The cadets wear the ordinary line helmet, tunic, and overalls, and are armed with rifle and bayonet; the corporals are distinguished by a twisted gold cord on the wrist, and the under officers by gold lace. Mess dress is worn at dinner, and a working dress of blue in study. The Royal Military Academy was founded in 1741, but the building now occupied was not open until 1806.

The Colonial Corps.

The only organised Colonial forces, other than the Malta Fencible Artillery, already referred to, are the West India Regiment, with the African Commissariat (wearing a blue uniform with blue velvet facings and white edging), and the Hong Kong Regiment; but the latter is essentially organised like the native regiments of the Indian army, and its companies are led by subadars and zemadars from India.

The West India Regiment consists of two battalions, the first of which had up to 1881, when its facings were white, the names of "Dominica," "Martinique," "Guadaloupe," and "Ashantee" on its colours; the second that of "Ashantee" only. Of the two battalions, one serves in the West Indies, with head-quarters at Jamaica; the other on the West Coast of Africa, with head-quarters at Sierra Leone.

The 1st battalion was raised in 1795 from the remains of the "Black Carolina Corps" of Dragoons, Pioneers, and Artificers, embodied in 1779, and "Malcolm's Royal Rangers," which first appears in 1795, and whence the Carolina laurel on the badge is derived. It fought in the War of Independence at Briar Creek, Stone Ferry, Savannah, Charleston, Hobkirk's Hill, and "Ninety-six." From 1789 to 1793 the regiment remained at Grenada, and was there known as "Whyte's Regiment of Foot"; but seven others were serving about that time in the West Indies, and five, at least, in Jamaica.

Between 1796 and 1881 the regiment served at St. Lucia, Grenada, Porto Rico, Dominica, S. Thomas, Marie Galante, Martinique, Guadaloupe, New Orleans, Barbados, Demerara, Barra (where Private Samuel Hodge, of the 4th West India Regiment, for bravery at the storming of Jubabecolong, won the Victoria Cross), Cobolo, Pirara, Apollonia, and Sherboro Expeditions; at the storming of Sabbajee, the relief of Christiansborg, Malagea, Bakkow, and Sabbajee (for the second time); the Baddiboo War of 1860; the Ashantee campaign of 1863; the Jamaica Rebellion, 1865; Orange Walk in 1872; the Ashantee campaign of 1873; and the Sherboro Expedition of 1875.*

The 2nd battalion is reported to have been formed from one of the regiments above referred to, and may have been "Myers' Regiment of Foot," formed from the St. Vincent Rangers. It did excellent work in the Ashantee Expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1873.

In 1881 the 1st battalion wore white, the 2nd yellow facings.† Now both have white. The dress resembles that of the French Zouaves.

The 1st battalion uses a private badge—a broken column entwined with ivy or Carolina laurel.‡

The depôt is at Jamaica.

* "History of the 1st West India Regiment." By Major A. B. Ellis.
† Hart's "Army List."
‡ Lawrence-Archer.

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THE

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